The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Relations of the United States with Mexico.

The Official Correspondence with France to be Laid Before Congress.

Firm Position of the Government on the Monroe Doctrine.

An Order to Secure the Protection of Destitute Freedmen.

The Alexandria Rioters to be Arrested and Brought to Justice.

Important Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 28.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The correspondence of our government with France in regard to Mexican affairs will be sent in to Congress as soon as that body resumes its session. Unless I am misinformed, it will not answer the anticipations which have led to the offering of some of the resolutions that have passed in Congress, inasmuch as it will show that our government has at no time had any purpose or thought of abandoning the Monroe doctrine. On the contrary, it has pursued the course which seemed most likely to secure the practical establishment of that policy and at the same time save the country the expense of another war. The whole matter will now be handed over to Congress for its action; and if that body sees fit to insist upon a more hasty solution of the problem, even at the cost of war, no obstacle will be placed in its way. The whole responsibility will be placed on its shoulders.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Gen. GRANT and Secretary STANTON occupied the chief attention of the President to-day. A large number of other persons called, but not many obtained admittance. One or two military matters of importance are under consideration, and may soon be made public.

THE CARE OF DESTITUTE FREEDMEN.

There being a prospect that some of the planters in Virginia would turn adrift their poor and helpless freedmen in the midst of Winter, Col. BROWN, Assistant Commissioner, issued the following order:

RICHMOND, Dec. 21.

It having been reported that it is contemplated by many citizens of the State to turn out of doors, on the 1st day of January, 1866, all helpless and infirm freedmen, the attention of superintendents is called to previous instructions on this subject from these headquarters. The late owners will be required to provide for their former slaves, who are helpless and dependent on them for subsistence, until the overseers of the poor of the counties in which they belong shall have made arrangements for their care and support.

O. BROWN, Col. and Assist. Com'r.

Gen. HOWARD approved the order in the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1865.

Col. O. Brown, Richmond, Va.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Dec. 21, inclosing a copy of an order which you propose to issue, regulating the subject of responsibility for the care of destitute freedmen. In reply I am instructed by Major-Gen. HOWARD to say that any citizen who attempts to turn out of doors the helpless and infirm will be immediately reported by name, that his case may be laid before the President for his action. Provisions will be made by the State or by the General Government, to meet cases of extreme want, but until such provision shall be made your order will be carried into effect.

MAX WOODBULL, Colonel and A. A. G.

THE FREEDMEN IN MISSISSIPPI.

Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, in a dispatch to Gen. HOWARD, from Nashville, of recent date, warmly commends the official services of the Superintendents of Freedmen in his department, and says they should be retained as long as they are willing to act. In regard to Col. THOMAS, the Superintendent for the State of Mississippi, Gen. THOMAS says: "He has been eminently successful in securing a sense of justice toward the negro from the civil authorities of the State of Mississippi." The other Generals alluded to are Gens. PIKE, of Tennessee, SWAYNE, of Alabama, and TILLSON, of Georgia.

THE RECEPTION ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The official programme of the reception at the Executive mansion on New Year's-day is in preparation. The President will receive visitors from 11 A. M. until 2 P. M. The Diplomatic corps will be received at 12 o'clock; Cabinet officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, and members at 11:30; officers of the army and navy at 12 o'clock; citizens generally from 12 until 2 o'clock.

GEN. WEBB IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. J. WATSON WEBB, United States Minister to Brazil, is in the city, and has been here for two or three weeks. He stays with his son-in-law, Major BENTON, at the Arsenal, having been confined to his house nearly all the time by illness. He is here on leave of absence, and is understood to be an applicant for promotion. He came home by way of London and Paris, and while at the latter place was invited to breakfast with the Emperor. The date of his return to Brazil is not fixed.

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOTERS.

Gen. AUGUR, commanding Department of Washington, has ordered Lieut.-Col. EYRES, in command at Alexandria, to arrest all parties concerned in the riots in that city on Christmas day, and not to release any persons arrested on the demands of the civil authorities, but to refer all such cases to department headquarters. The loyal citizens of Alexandria are petitioning Gen. AUGUR for an additional military force for patrols, alleging that the conduct of returned rebels renders it unsafe for Union men to pass along the streets at night.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Parties have been before the Secretary of the Treasury, urging him to issue United States bonds to the Pacific Railroad Company, for the alleged completion of twenty-two miles of the road west from Lawrence, Kansas. At the same time other parties have been before the Secretary, protesting against the issue of these bonds. Mr. MCCULLOCH has the matter under advisement. No decision will be given for some days.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States was in session to-day, but no business of importance to the public was transacted. On the regular call of the docket, number twenty-six, BLANCHARD vs. BROWN, was reached and argued, and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS DESIRED.

Information is desired by the War Department of the names and residences of the twenty-seven soldiers belonging to what was known among the rebels as the "Foreign Battalion," and who escaped at or about the time of the execution of seven Union soldiers by order of the rebel Gen. MERCER, before or at Savannah, in December, 1864. Such of these soldiers as may be reached by this paragraph are requested to communicate with the Judge-Advocate-General, at Washington, their names and residences, together with such information as they may possess in regard to the above referred to execution.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following circular to Customs officers and officers and agents of the United States in foreign countries was to-day promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1865.

The following act of Congress was duly approved by the President of the United States, on the 16th inst., and is now in force. An act to prevent the spread of foreign disease among the cattle of the United States:

Be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the importation of cattle be and hereby is prohibited, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such regulations as will give this law full and immediate effect, and to send copies of them to proper officers in this country, and to all officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when the President shall give thirty days notice, by proclamation, that no further danger is to be apprehended from the spread of foreign infectious or contagious diseases among cattle, this law shall be of no force, and cattle may be imported in the same way as before its passage.

It will be seen that the importation of cattle, which term in its broadest sense, includes, according to Webster's Dictionary, domestic quadrupeds, collectively, not only of the bovine genus, but also sheep, goats, horses, mules, asses, and swine is prohibited ten lively. Collectors and other customs officers will therefore give no permits to land, unload or deliver any of these animals under any circumstances or on any pretext whatever. Should any such animals be landed, unladen or delivered without such permit they will be subjected, under the fifteenth section of the Collection Act of 1799, to forfeiture, and the master or other person in charge or command of the vessel, and any other person knowingly concerned or aiding therein, or in removing, storing or otherwise securing the same are liable to forfeit and pay each and severally the sum of four hundred dollars for each offence, and to be disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States for a term not exceeding seven years. And should such cattle be introduced into the United States in any other way than by sea, customs officers will enforce against all persons concerned therein the provisions of the first section of the act of February 28, 1863, entitled "An Act to revive certain provisions of the act entitled 'An Act further to provide for the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage. Approved March 3, 1815, and for other purposes,'" authorizing the arrest, seizure, and forfeiture of all importations into the United States, in any manner contrary to law. Customs officers and foreign agents of the United States, are requested to explain the objects of this act and regulations to all concerned in their vicinity.

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PIRATE SEMMES.

The Navy Department expects Capt. SEMMES, of *Alabama* notoriety, to arrive here to-night. Preparations have been made for his custody at the Navy-Yard, pending his trial.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Worth Takes Possession of the Executive Office.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 28.

JONATHAN WORTH, Governor elect, took charge of the Executive office to-day, relieving Provisional Governor HOLDEN. Gov. WORTH has telegraphed Secretary SEWARD that he has assumed the duties of the office.

Disturbance at Wilmington Between the Police and a Party of Colored Seamen.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Dec. 28

There was a disturbance, last night, between the police and some colored seamen of the gunboat *Tacony*. The seamen came ashore on liberty, and got drunk and disorderly.

The police attempted to arrest the seamen, when the latter drew pistols and fired a dozen or fifteen shots. The ammunition becoming exhausted, they fled to their boat and put off to the vessel. Capt. HANOVER, of the police, received a flesh wound. No others were hurt. Commander TEMPLE, of the *Tacony*, has taken measures to identify and punish the men.

A. ROSENBERG, clothing merchant of the firm of ADRON & ROSENBERG, committed suicide this afternoon by taking laudanum. No cause is assigned.

On Saturday last a small boat containing three white men and two negroes put out from Middle Sound, on the coast opposite here, for a pleasure excursion, and went to sea. Later in the day the boat drifted ashore empty. It is supposed it was caught in a squall, and all hands lost. One of the white men was named GANSELL. The other names were not ascertained.

TENNESSEE.

The Cotton Market—Rumors of a Destructive Tornado.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The river is still rising. The water on the shoals is thirty feet deep. The indications are that the river will overflow its banks.

Cotton is being shipped to New-Orleans actively by the steamers, at the rate of $4 per bale; from this point to Cincinnati at $1 per bale. The price of cotton to-day is from 40c.@42c. Holders are firm at that price. Receipts to-day 321 bales; shipments 250 bales.

A negro was killed by a soldier of the Sixteenth Regulars in the street last night.

Rumors of a terrific tornado in Pulaski reached here this morning, but were not tangible enough to report. Reliable information from the operator at Pulaski says that a tornado visited that town, blowing down a number of houses and killing a number of persons, and burying them in the ruins. One lady was killed, but the body was not recovered. The telegraph is down between here and Pulaski, and no further particulars have been received.

Very few negroes were arrested on Christmas day, though there were hundreds perambulating the streets all day. The transferring of the jurisdiction of the punishment of offenders from the military to the civil law, causes fewer arrests than formerly.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mrs. C. C. Clay Visits Her Husband—Stormy Weather—Marine Disasters.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 28.

Mrs. CLEMENT C. CLAY has arrived from Washington to visit her husband.

The weather for the past ten days has been thick, with constant gales.

Arrived, the steamer *Louisburg*, from Morehead City 26th. She reports steamer *Congress* sailed for Baltimore same day; schooners *Lottie*, *Virginia Price*, *Pirate's Pride* and *Unata* were loading for New-York; passed a wrecked vessel at Lookout Shoals with masts gone; reports brigantine ashore, thirty miles southeast of the Cape, sea breaking over, and sails not furled.

The *Louisburg* sails for New-York.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The Case of the Pirate Georgia—She will Probably be Delivered to the United States—Political Matters.

TORONTO, Thursday, Dec. 28.

In the case of the pirate *Georgia*, demanded by the United States Government, and heard before the Toronto Assizes, Mr. MCDONALD, the Confederate agent, makes an affidavit that the vessel was the property of the rebel government, and was designed for the raid on Johnson's Island, and that the sale to DENISON, the present possessor, was a mere blind.

Consul THORNTON hopes to recover her for the United States Government.

DENISON, who figures prominently in these transactions, is a Major in the Canadian service.

Mr. HOWLAND has been appointed to fill Hon. GEO. BROWN'S place as President of the Council in the Canadian Government.

A caucus of Reformers has been held here, when all refused further support to the coalition government.

MARINE DISASTER.

An Unknown Bark Among the Breakers Near Tuckermuck—Inability to Save Her.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 28.

An unknown bark, said to belong in Portland, was discovered this morning near Tuckermuck, Vineyard Sound, among the breakers. A steamer, which went to her assistance, could not approach near enough to render aid. There is no chance of saving the vessel.

Non-Arrival of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 28—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Belgian*.

Consecration of a Bishop at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The consecration of Rev. GEORGE MAXWELL RANDALL, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Messiah in this city, the newly elected Missionary Bishop of Colorado and the parts adjacent, took place in Trinity Church in Summer-street to-day. Right Rev. JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, and presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, acted as consecrator. The consecration service was exceedingly interesting and impressive and attended by a great congregation, the aisles and galleries of the church being crowded.

VIRGINIA.

The Emancipation Bugaboo—Political Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1865.

THE BIG EMANCIPATION BUGABOO.

Christmas, the wag-to-be tocsin of negro uprisings, insurrections and murders, has passed in Richmond without any unusual occurrence. The Legislature appointed committees to wait on Gen. TERRY, and secure the active cooperation of the military in the suppression of the expected emeute, and all save a few of the citizens were prepared for extraordinary emergencies. Some who originally had faith in the peace-loving characteristics of the blacks had heard the matter talked of so much that they gradually fell in with the opinion of the day; but Christmas is gone, and nothing happened to mar its sacred or social character; so the great bugaboo of emancipation has ended in wind, as many others will.

EFFECT OF THE RADICAL DISPLAY IN CONGRESS.

The unwarranted attack of the radicals in Congress on the President was expected in this section, and most of the inhabitants were of the opinion that the whole of the Union members would follow suit. Therefore nearly all of the residents here were agreeably surprised at the promptitude with which the President's friends took up the gauntlet in his behalf, and at the strength which they exhibited. From the well-known sentiments of THAD. STEVENS, they argued that all who voted for his "caucus resolution" would support him in his great confiscation schemes, and in his out-of-the-Union theories; but they feel assured now that their interests are cared for by just men. In short, the result of the onslaught on the President is favorable to him and the party which placed him in power, and now so manfully supports him. Those who doubted heretofore, feel assured now, and many express themselves as willing to modify their demands relative to Congressional admission. It is the opinion of men high in position that if the Congressional elections could be held again, the result throughout the entire South would be the election of men much more acceptable than the present would-be incumbents.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Legislature having adjourned for the holidays, there is nothing of general interest transpiring out of which to manufacture a dispatch, except the workings and machinations of wire-pullers on the United States Senatorial question. This subject is one which is not thoroughly understood in the North, and therefore is worthy of attention now. Messrs. UNDERWOOD and SEGAR, the present incumbents, were elected by the Alexandria Legislature—a mere handful of men comprising a half dozen Senators, and hardly twice that number of delegates—and it is held by many of the substantial Union men of the State that, in justice to the whole Commonwealth, their election should be set aside, and that the present legislature should be allowed to choose new men. It is thought by many that the Senate will reject the gentlemen above mentioned, when they apply for their seats, under the clause of the Constitution now so often quoted, and on which the keeping-out policy of the present Congress rests. The election of new members is urged particularly on the grounds of the small minority of the electors of Messrs. UNDERWOOD and SEGAR, and the friends of the movement claim that no injustice will be done thereby, as the question will then be decided by the Senate itself as merely being two contested elections.

The Alexandria Legislature and Executive having been recognized by the general government as the restored organization or Government of Virginia, not only by President LINCOLN in responding to the call for assistance in repelling the invasion of "evil-minded persons," better known as rebels, made on him by Gov. PEIRPOINT, but by Secretary SEWARD, in its confirmation of the Constitutional Amendment, it is hard to see how their right to elect Senators can be successfully combatted. The laws enacted by that Legislature have been valid, and the present body was elected under them. Besides all this Gov. PEIRPOINT, having already issued certificates of election for Senators, will not be apt to stultify himself and the restored government, of which he is the acknowledged father, by granting another set to new parties. This is the view taken by the present incumbents having received a partial recognition at Washington by the acknowledgment that the Alexandria Legislature had the power to legislate in more important matters in behalf of the whole State, it may be considered a debated question in the present dependant condition of Virginia, whether it would be good policy to annul their election. All things considered, it is fair to infer that the movement will fall where it commenced, in the hands of a few discontented aspirants.

E. P. B.

THE QUESTION OF RESTORATION.

The President and Congress—Conflict of Principles—Report of an Interview with the President.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1865.

In my last letter I made allusion to the fact that certain Western members of Congress had had interviews with the President since the passage of Mr. WILSON'S resolution, during which the subject of reconstruction was freely discussed. From their impressions as to his future course had not been very favorable. I confined myself to this general statement, as I did not at the time feel at liberty to go into particulars. *I am now permitted to give the subjoined full version of what took place on the stated occasion.*

Mr. WILSON, with whom I am slightly acquainted on all things is a leading characteristic, had been anxious for some time to have an early, free and full exchange of opinion with the President relative to reconstruction. He desired to express his own views upon the policy pursued by the government toward the rebel States, which he knew to be identical with those of the majority of the House, with the utmost frankness to the Executive, and, if possible, *elicit from him a clear definition of the line of action he meant to pursue*. He also desired to ascertain if he could recognize the right of Congress to determine upon the mode of reorganizing and restoring the rebel States to the Union according to the views of the majority of both Houses, or whether his purpose was to bring the influence of patronage, and other agencies at his command, to bear in order to secure an indorsement and adoption of his own plan of reconstruction.

The interview with Mr. WILSON'S position by a vote thoroughly testing the sense of the great majority of the House upon the President's Southern policy, on Thursday last, furnished a proper occasion for the mutual explanation he desired, and hence he sought the White House on the evening of the same day. The President received his visitors very cordially, and, upon an introductory remark of Mr. WILSON, announcing the object of their call, invited them to an unreserved expression of opinions and suggestions. Thereupon Mr. WILSON proceeded to say substantially as follows:

"Mr. President, you have, no doubt, been informed of the resolution I offered to-day in the House, and of the vote upon it. In explanation of it, I wish to say, that *neither myself nor the rest of the majority voting for it, are disposed to make any issue with the Executive; and the other States lately engaged in rebellion* in our preliminary examination into their respective claims to representation in Congress. At the same time, the joint Committee of Fifteen may, and probably will, extend to the former States *privilege of consideration* in taking up and disposing of its case first, and to this the majority will not oppose." Passing from this special, to the general subject of reconstruction at large, Mr. WILSON continued: "I am aware that there are men in Congress, styling themselves 'Conservatives,' that claim to be your friends par excellence. Now, I do not hesitate to avow that I am what is commonly called a 'Radical.' I contributed, in my humble way, all I could to the success of the party that placed you in power. Hence I claim the right to call myself the friend of your administration. Myself and those acting with me in Congress are all friendly to it, and desire its entire success. But we think, and with us our constituencies, that by your plan of reconstruction that result is not likely to be attained. We hold, at the same time, that there is one way in which it could be reached. In our opinion, your efforts to reorganize the rebel States, and restore them to the Union, after an uninterrupted trial of some seven months, *have not proved successful to the extent required to insure the future peace, safety and prosperity of the country*. Congress, in pursuance of what it considers its solemn duty, now proposes, after due investigation of the whole subject, *to devise, if possible, some better plan of reorganization and restoration*. The plan Congress will probably adopt will be *to submit such amendments to the constitution as will, if accepted by the State Legislatures, furnish ample guarantees for the future*. The majority of Congress expect and ask that, while engaged in investigating the whole subject of reconstruction, and devising some new plan, it may be left free to act as it may deem best, and that *no attempt be made by the Executive to interfere with and influence its action by the distribution of patronage or in any other way. If thus left free by you, there can be no possible difficulty between the executive and legislative branches of the government. But if you are disposed to interfere with Congress, by patronage or otherwise, and force your peculiar ideas and plans upon Congress and the country, you will meet with serious opposition by those that are now the friends of your administration, and desire sincerely to make it successful.* The plan Congress will probably adopt will not render it necessary for you to surrender any of your own views in relation to reconstruction. Inasmuch as under the constitution of the United States you cannot be asked to approve the resolutions of Congress submitting certain amendments to the constitution. You will not be responsible for it to our constituents, who called upon to determine upon the merits of our plan of reconstruction. Hence there will be no occasion for serious differences between the Executive and Congress, if each branch of the government simply leaves the other to do what it consider its duty. And let me add this: *the so-called conservatives of Congress, the men that claim to be your exclusive friends, go with you today because they think it is to their advantage to do so; but they will oppose you to-morrow if they shall find that it is to their disadvantage to support you. You will find in the end that the men who differ from you to-day from sincere convictions, and honest patriotic motives, are much more reliable and trustworthy friends than these time-servers.*"

The President, in reply, stated that he was anxious to avoid a division among the friends of his administration in Congress; that he would regret to see any difficulties arise between them and the executive. He then proceeded to review at length his policy of reconstruction, reiterating the points in support of it made in his published speeches, and more lately in his message, *but said nothing that could be construed into an admission of its failure*. On the contrary, he seemed to be fully persuaded of its present and future success. *Nor did he say a word indicating an intention to abstain from interference with Congress in its legislation upon reconstruction.* He did not say that he would interfere; but neither did he commit himself to the opposite line of action. However pressed by Mr. WILSON in this direction, *he would not give the assurances desired of him.* That he would have made a formal disclaimer of a purpose to meddle with Congress, if he did not entertain it, may be fully presumed. And this was the impression left by the tone and tenor of his remarks upon the minds of his visitors.

The process of forming an administration party in Congress, with the "conservative" members of the Union majority in both Houses as a nucleus, and no doubt the outright opposition as a contingent accession, progresses steadily. Perhaps the most significant step yet taken in it is the holding of separate caucuses. This has been done once, at least since the passage of Mr. WILSON'S resolution. The call was for a meeting of the supporters of the President's policy, for the purpose of devising some means of insuring its better success in Congress, and the attendance comprised all of the Union members that had voted against Mr. WILSON'S resolution.

Much earnest feeling has been created among radical members by the announcement that the President had directed certain heads of departments of *to make no further appointments upon the recommendations of Congressmen at present.*" The fact of the existence of this order was communicated by the chief of a department to some radical Congressman, who had made a request for a certain appointment. But one construction is given to this executive mandate, viz.: *that support of the executive policy is to be hereafter the price of patronage.*

FROM MEXICO.

The Austrian Reinforcements—The Seizure of a United States Steamboat—United States Citizens Impressed by Mejia—The Firing Upon Our Consulate—Imperial Supplies from Brownsville.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BROWNSVILLE, December, 1865.

Since my two last, nothing of great importance has occurred. The Austrian reinforcements amounted to 400 men, and they are now in Matamoras, spoiling to get over the river to join, not fight our troops. Speaking to several that have deserted, I am led to believe that if they are not soon relieved they will all be over on our side in less than two weeks.

I wrote to you about the Imperialists seizing an American steamboat, the *Eugenia*, without compensation to the owners, and converting her into a gunboat. She has been demanded by Gen. WEITZEL, but so far unsuccessfully, as I see her anchored in the stream with Imperial colors flying. This is an outrage in all international law, and shows the reckless desire of the Imperialists to insult us, and force us to an issue. There is now no doubt that eleven American citizens were forced by Gen. MEJIA to work in the trenches during the late demonstration of Gen. ESCOBEDO. One of them was beaten by an officer with his drawn sword, because he did not work sufficiently fast. This I get from himself.

One of the most glaring insults yet offered, was perpetrated by the Imperial gunboat *Eugenia*. While the Liberals were attacking Matamoras, our men were most of the time on the bank of the river, which as you know is not very wide. Nearly opposite was a fort of the Imperialists, in which a party of Liberals were skirmishing. A Liberal officer, mounted on a white horse, deliberately rode up to the fort and fired his revolver into it, rode back, loaded and went at it again, running the gauntlet not only of the fire of the fort, but of the gunboat, which opened a cross fire on him of grape and canister and musketry. Our men could not help cheering this gallant fellow, upon which the Imperial gunboat immediately opened fire on our men. Three of her balls are in possession of Gen. WEITZEL, who had them dug up. Our soldiers were at their regular camp, unarmed, and merely spectators. It tells well that the discipline of our army that our soldiers should not have retaliated upon the gunboat. There is no doubt that if the supplies of meat, wood, and forage had not been allowed to go from this city to the Imperialists, the Liberals would have taken the town. The Imperial troops were provisioned daily from Brownsville.

ESCOBEDO withdrew from Matamoras to attack the convoy which was leaving Monterey with silver, for Matamoras. He drove it back into Monterey, forcing CORTINAS, the Imperial general, to shut himself up in the citadel. ESCOBEDO withdrew on the approach of a French force, with whom he fought for some time, inflicting great loss, until they also shut themselves up. The whole country between this and Monterey is held by the Liberals. Some American officers lately demanded a pass from Gen. MEJIA, to go to Saltillo and make a geological survey, which was granted. They reported that they were escorted to the very doors by the Liberals.

At Bagdad forced loans are daily made on the inhabitants, to pay Imperial troops there, to the number about 180 men. The French Admiral has left for Vera Cruz, to bring reinforcements. He sent some very insulting communications to Gen. WEITZEL, who returned them unanswered.

A report comes from Matamoras that Gen. WEITZEL has notified MEJIA that in case of another attack no more provisions will be allowed to go over. This I do not believe, as we would have heard something of it. I have just returned from Matamoras. The barricades are being pulled down, but the streets are still almost impassable. There is a perfect reign of terror. No one dares express a sentiment. Some peaceable citizens were thrown into prison during the late attack merely because they had friends among the Liberals. Señor MANUEL TREVINO and Don CASTRO, the latter an American citizen, were notified that if the shelling was continued they and their families would be put under fire, and ESCOBEDO was also notified of the fact.

At Matamoras, I have gathered many facts of the late attack. The forces of the Imperialists were as follows: Regular troops of Gen. MEJIA's own division, 1,875, with 32 cannon, including siege guns; 1,500 foreigners, who, carried away by the insane fear of being plundered, volunteered and occupied the town, leaving MEJIA's troops free to operate on the outer lines—in all, 3,375 well armed, with two gunboats, one at each extremity of their lines; one with two guns and the other one. The Liberal forces were estimated at between 2,600 and 3,000, (the former is the correct one,) very badly armed and equipped, and short of ammunition.

CANALES is up the river committing outrages on friend and foe; CORTINAS, who, since the last attack, has behaved well, lays in camp to attack him. Gen. MEJIA continues shut up in Matamoras, and has just completed a line of breastworks entirely surrounding the city. Still all meat and other provisions are obtained at Brownsville.

Brownsville is now a thriving place, for, including the army, the population amounts to over 40,000 persons. The difficulty of obtaining houses in New-Orleans is a small circumstance to that of obtaining them here. One hundred dollars in silver is freely demanded and given for a small tenement, not worth more than $30 in your city. The militia administration of Gen. WEITZEL has done and is doing much toward the improvement of the city. There is one hotel, which is crowded, and the fare is quite good.

Quite a succession of sociables have of late taken place. The last one was given by the Mexican residents of Brownsville to Col. ENRIQUE MARIA, of the Liberal army. It was a most brilliant affair. Many fair ladies came over from Matamoras, and several were really beautiful and graceful. The American ladies present would have done honor to any reunion in New-York. Of course not an Imperialist from the other side was present.

The coldness toward our officers in Matamoras increases daily, and the feeling of distrust pervades both sides.

The Imperialists are to get up a grand dinner to celebrate the repulse of ESCOBEDO. The troops are to be dined, and the officers are to wait on them. I suppose this is Imperial style.

OBSERVER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. ESCOBEDO IN RELATION TO THE RECENT BATTLE IN AND NEAR MONTEREY.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, ARMY OF THE NORTH.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF: The 23d of this month I marched from Cadereyta Jimenez with a portion of the Army of the North, composed of the First and Second Brigades of Nuevo Leon and two companies of mounted rifles of Coahuila, and camped that night in the town of Guadalupe, three miles east of the City of Monterey. From daylight of the following day part of the force of traitors (Imperialists) who garrisoned said city began skirmishing with my advance posts, and the presumption was that they would attack my camp, knowing that the force under Maj. EUFRENIO MARTINEZ, of 900 men, had failed to join me. I immediately reconnoitered, and prepared to receive their attack. The enemy, after shelling our lines severely, detached three strong columns, preceded by a line of skirmishers, and attacked our troops with the greatest decision. The battle soon became general; the enemy, astonished by the determined resistance he met, wavered, and at this moment a charge of our cavalry, under Col. TREVINO, on his rear and flanks, and the advance of the rest of the line, disconcerted him, and he was soon utterly routed; most of his force was dispersed, and the rest found refuge in the fortifications of the city. The enemy lost many killed, all his wounded remaining in our hands, many prisoners, and a great number of arms. On the following day the force of MARTINEZ joined me, and I decided on attacking the place, as follows: Three columns of attack will be formed—the two first of infantry, under Col. NARANJO and Major MARTINEZ, and the third of cavalry, under Col. LOPERENA ROCHA. These columns formed the line of attack, the whole under the command of Col. TREVINO, and were to be directed against the forts Murallo and Carlotta, and after forcing them to continue the attack on the northeast side of the plaza. Another line, composed of two columns, one under Lieut.-Col. GARCIA, and the other under Major LEAL, and under my personal command, was to make a feint and attack the forts of Ouarte and Pueblo. The attack took place in the above order, with so much energy that the forts were soon in our possession. One part of their garrison was sabred by the cavalry, who took many prisoners, and the balance by an inglorious flight left themselves up in the citadel and fort of the Bishop, leaving us in possession of the city. The enemy had many killed and wounded, and left in our hands more than two hundred prisoners, all armed. On our side we lament the loss of six officers and thirteen soldiers.

Shortly after this, and when my soldiers were trying to get some rest from the fatigues of the two days' fighting, I was informed that a French column, coming from Salillo, was advancing to aid the traitors, (native Imperialists,) and in fact, shortly afterward, under cover of the darkness preceding day-light, and guided by a column of traitors, they penetrated to the centre of the city, where they began a vigorous attack on our troops. With a small portion of our infantry I was able to detain them while our attack was being organized. This was soon effected. Major I. TREVINO with the squadron of the Rio Grande advancing by one flank, and with the infantry in front we soon made them retreat. At this moment Col. ROCHA charged, sabre in hand, on their columns, and completely repulsed the French and the traitors, following and sabreing them beyond the city. The French left nineteen dead and the traitors twenty-eight. They carried off their wounded. We took some traitors prisoners, many guns, mules and some horses.

As for all my officers and men behaved well, I make no particular mention of any in particular. They have all fulfilled their duties as soldiers and patriots.

I have sent out reconnoitering parties toward Salillo and Marin, as I am informed that from the first place a French column is advancing, commanded by JENIZROS in person, and from Panas another is also advancing of the same troops.

Independence and liberty.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

COAHUILA, Dec. 1, 1865.

To the Minister of War, of the Navy, of the Mexican Republic, Chihuahua.

After the repulse of the French, Gen. ESCOBEDO was soon informed of the advance of the column under JENIZROS, of 900 men from Salinas Victoria, and at 2 in the afternoon it formed a junction with the troops under Col. NEY, when ESCOBEDO ordered a retreat in two columns, which marched by the two roads which lead from Monterey to Cadeyreta to Jimines. The enemy immediately detached two columns in pursuit, and one was reached near the River Lermas, and the other on the ascent of the Cerro of Lilla. In both places the French were repulsed with loss, and all further pursuit abandoned, and the troops withdrew to Camargo, with loss of 190 men.

OBSERVER.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Alvarez Confident of the Success of the Liberals—The French Greatly Harassed by His Forces.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 28.

Advices from Acapulco state that ALVAREZ'S forces were at Providencia, twenty-eight miles east of that place, on the 30th ult. ALVAREZ was confident of the success of the Liberals, whether assisted by the Americans or not. He harasses the French at Acapulco terribly. They get no provisions from the back country, which is in the possession of the Liberals.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Action of the Philadelphia Circle—President O'Mahony Sustained—Protest Against the Action of the Fenian Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The Philadelphia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood met at their hall in this city last evening and elected Mr. MICHAEL CAVILLE and JAMES MONAGHAN as representatives to the Congress to assemble on next Tuesday at New-York.

The following preamble and resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the members of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, have witnessed with extreme regret the full-fledged efforts which have recently divided our councils and attempted to divert the attention of the brotherhood from the grand object for which it was formed, viz.: the rescue of our native land from the thralldom of a foreign monarchy and the establishment of an Irish republic based on the grand principles of liberty as taught by the founders of the American Union; and

Whereas, In view of the coming session of the Fenian Congress, it is fitting that we should express our opinion on the questions at issue, and this we have arrived at after due deliberation consistent with its importance;

Resolved, That we, in common with most of the brothers of the order, are of opinion that the new constitution of the Brotherhood, adopted at the Philadelphia Congress, was modeled after the Constitution of the United States, and that the impeachment of the President or Vice-President, requires the impeachment to be made by the House of Representatives, and the trial conducted by the Senate; and we therefore protest against the action of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood presume to follow the rules of despotic governments and act as accusers, as well as judges and jurors, in the impeachment of the President, and if Congress to be assembled to endeavor, if they find that the Senate has by any trick invested themselves with any such powers, to annul the constitution so far as the meaning may be more consistent with the rules of a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we protest Against the recent action of the so-called Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood, and regard their conduct in spreading before the world and through the press, the foul falsehoods unsupported by any facts whatever, as a reprehensible and traitorous attempt to injure the cause and bring the organization into disrepute.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the action of the President, Col. JOHN O'MAHONY, in calling a Congress of the Brotherhood to meet at New-York, on Jan. 2, 1866, to inquire into and investigate the causes of the late troubles and inflict punishment on the guilty parties; that we regard the disposition shown on the part of the so-called Senate to evade the said Congress as an evidence of their desire to evade such an investigation, and thus prevent the members of the Fenian Brotherhood from a full and fair understanding of the causes of the difficulty; and we earnestly request our brethren of all the circles throughout the United States to co-operate with us in having a full agreement with us or not, in sending delegates to the said Congress, so that the investiga ion may be impartial and satisfactory.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of Col. O'MAHONY'S course in all respects, as faithfully representing the true objects of our mission.

Resolved, That we repudiate any action of JAMES GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, as a so-called Senator; that we have long regarded his connection with the Brotherhood as of misfortune, having by him been connected with it purely for personal profit; and that his offer of a reward of a thousand dollars to any man who would prove that he was a traitor, is based on a misapprehension of the organization, was sufficient evidence of his uselessness as well as faithlessness to the cause.

Found Drowned.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Dec. 28.

The body of an unknown man was found on the outer beach, about a mile south of Hook Light, to-day. The body, which has been in the water some time, was that of a young man, dressed only in vest and shirt. It will be interred in the Ocean Cemetery here to-morrow.

Fire at Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Thursday, Dec. 28.

Three stores in Main-street were burned last night. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

THE INDIANS.—The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Interior from Gen. POPE:

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 8, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. J. Pope, St. Louis:

GENERAL: Two citizens (gentlemen) and three soldiers have just arrived from Fort Rice; left there two weeks ago. They report a very large number of Indians camped on the banks of the Missouri They slept most of the nights in Indian camps. The Indians all treated them very well, and appeared to feel well disposed toward the whites. This news is not of much importance, but I see the papers are full of articles stating that the Indians are worse than ever they were since the Peace Commissioners had been among them, and wished you to see that such was not the case, at least so far as the Sioux Nation are concerned. With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, Brevet Maj.-Gen.

RECORD OF FEDERAL DEAD.—The United States Christian Commission has just issued a "Record of the Federal Dead, buried from Libby, Belle Isle, Danville and Camp Lawton Prisons, and at City Point, and in the field before Petersburgh and Richmond." The work of examining and cataloguing the graves of the heroes of the war, in and around Richmond, was undertaken by the Christian Commission, in behalf of friends at home, to save them the weary task of groping among the dead for their loved and slain ones. In this way a pamphlet of 168 pages has been compiled, which is to thousands of families full of the deepest and most melancholy interest. The names and positions of the graves are given as far as it was possible to obtain them.

This pamphlet will be sent gratuitously to any one, upon application to Rev. EDWARD P. SMITH, No. 13 Bank-street, Philadelphia.

A TIMELY RESCUE.—On last Thursday a sloop-rigged boat, with some fifteen persons, men, women and children, coming from the country to the city, ran ashore on a reef in about the centre of Bull's Bay. Capt. MCCLELLAN, in a small boat, in passing observed them with a signal of distress flying, and endeavored to go to their assistance. The boisterous weather and rough sea, with the breakers ahead, prevented him from carrying out his intention. On his arrival in the city he reported the case to the Collector of the Port, who immediately dispatched

again referring to the boldness and audacity of her family and her counsel, in their defiance of the law in kidnapping and stealing this child, and I appeal to the court to express its opinion upon it. I say that the real aristocrat is he who abides the law and not he who comes respectfully and asks its remedies. I point also to the unsworn answer as proof of guilt—to the story of the rape, which I shall consider more at length presently, but which I mention here to say that in disbelieving it you have no other alternative that in disbelieving it you have no other alternative but to find her guilty. You must either take that story to be true, or else you must take the crimes admitted by her as true—the sexual intercourse with Edwards and by her as true—the sexual intercourse with Edwards Strong—wholly rejecting the feature of the rape. This is your case. And how if I have proved it? First, with three days of idle talk and violent denunciations, and of false oaths and of foolish, because of inconsistent accusations—of endless reading of law books to the jury, with an utter impossibility for any man to say at the end of three days whether they admitted or denied the fact. And after three days of idle talk, their counsel rises, the father of the defendant, who proves the charge to be true. The plaintiff tells his story of the adultery to the father, a story not of rape, but adultery, not of injury but of crime. The father meets his daughter and says: "I have heard this story from your husband; he has been telling me about you and Edward." She, with a guilty conscience, asks no questions—makes no defence—but says, "Father, it is true, every word of it." And father and daughter sit in silence until they part. Then, if ever, if there was palliation, or excuse, or defence, she would have spoken. Not then then or ever did she speak—did she offer any palliation, excuse or justification to her father; and from that day to this there has been an unbroken silence between them. Can you understand this, if there was rape—if there was injury? No word of rape or violence is ever uttered by her, even to her mother. Monstrous story! This silence and her flight are an overwhelming answer to the suggestion of violence. The daughter never utters a word of excuse; but daughter and father sit in silence. The father never utters a word of commiseration for the injured child. What a story! Think of this and look at this father's commentary, and it is his sole commentary upon his daughter's conduct. He tells the plaintiff that her "confession was an act of Christian heroism." What does this mean if there were a guilty Mrs. Hackleman? Both of the two brothers-in-law to answer to this charge of guilt, both of whose testimony are tacit admissions of guilt. They come to the plaintiff, seeking consolement and urging forgiveness—one urging him to get a divorce in another State, but neither pretending nor suggesting the commission of rape on the part of Edwards. Is there any one here to refer to the flimsy medical testimony introduced to attack the consistency by showing the possibility of insanity; because the best evidence that there was no insanity is, that they dare not attempt the introduction of the testimony of people about her. And as to this medical testimony, I only desire to say that I disdain to answer it, or further notice it in any other way than to express my concurrence with the universal feeling that it was unnecessary, horrible and disgusting. It is proved by their own medical witness—it is proved by the birth of the child in early—in September, that the charge is true. The theory of connivance put forth by the defence is one of the strangest and most dangerous that was ever heard. It is based upon the idea that if a woman has any feeling of dissatisfaction with her husband, or any sense of incompatibility, or perhaps only a cold, she is at the end of three days whether they admitted or denied the fact. And after three days they call them to their aid—

authorizing Lenz & Leuscher to draw his warrant in favor of James Dunphy and John J. Foley, respectively, for the sum of two hundred dollars each, in payment for building sixty yards of curb and gutter stones on Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Fyan, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Petition of Sebastian Longer (from the Board of Councilmen) and resolution and order in favor of same.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars be and the same is hereby donated to Sebastian Longer, residing at No. 1,000 Second-avenue, in consideration of loss of horse of his number fifty-six, by him in consequence of loss of horse of his number fifty-six, by him in consequence of loss of horse of his number fifty-six, by him in consequence

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

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Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES will be changed about the first of January.

☞ Subscriptions in clubs to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, sent before Jan. 1, 1866, will be received at the old club rates.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Ammusements this Evening.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
No. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Characters by Messrs. C. W. Clark, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. J. E. Mortimer; Mrs. Barney Rowling, Mrs. Clara Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GREEN BUSHES; or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, D. S. Ralton, J. Burnett, Geo. Becks, G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, Misses Alice Placide, Mary Wells, &c., &c., in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOVE'S SACRIFICE. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, W. Holston, E. T. Kingsold, Horton, O. Williamson, Pope, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Barrett.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 8 o'clock, COMEDY OF ERRORS and THE FAT BOY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE, THE BLESSED BABY, and THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST. Characters by the entire Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO; Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louise Myers and Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MOSE and SAM; Principal characters by Mr. Chanfrau and Miss Olive Logan.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 1½ o'clock, Matinee. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, CONNER-LEE RASH; THE CABIN BOY; THE FRISKY COBBLER, and GRIFFIN OF THE THAMES.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS MORNING, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, OWANGEE, THE ARAB. Characters by Messrs. Day, Lindsay, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
Lafayette, opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 29, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Mechanics' Building, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LE VOL PARLE FRANCAIS, BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LAST NAIL; Or, THE FAIRIES OF THE LAUGHING WATERS. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway (Stewart's Block).
FARRER'S WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS—Facsimiles of the finest French pictures, by Meissonier, Gérome and others.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Montreal *Telegraph* says that the United States Consul refuses to receive invoices for bonded goods, for exportation to the States, unless accompanied by others, setting forth that the duty had been paid at the value in Canada; claiming that market value, in place of exportation, on which United States duty is to be assessed, is the price with the duty added; or, what he calls price to consumer at place of export, and not price in bond.

A circular has been issued to the stockholders by one or more of the National Banks in Albany, requesting delay in the payment of the county taxes assessed to them, until a decision is obtained on the question by the United States Supreme Court, as the managers of the banks believe that such taxation is without authority, so far at least as shares which represent capital invested in United States securities is concerned.

GERRIT SMITH has formally commenced his libel suit against the Chicago *Tribune*, laying his damages at $50,000. The suit is entered in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge DRUMMOND. Mr. SMITH was willing to forego the judicial proceedings if the *Tribune* would publish a retraction dictated by himself. This the *Tribune* refused to do, preferring to fight it out in the courts.

Gen. AUGUR, commanding the Department of Washington, has ordered Lieut.-Col. RYAN, in command at Alexandria, to arrest all parties concerned in the riots in that city on Christmas day, and not to release any persons arrested on the demands of the civil authorities, but to refer all such cases to the Department headquarters.

Gov. WORTH, of North Carolina, took possession of the Executive office yesterday, relieving Provisional Gov. HOLDEN.

Advices from Mexico indicate that the Liberals are still confident of their ability to achieve success. They harrass the French forces in every quarter, and keep them in a state of continual discomfort and alarm.

The conduct of those returned rebels, who have of late paraded the streets of Alexandria and Georgetown, if not of Washington, openly shouting for JEFF. DAVIS and offering wanton abuse to every negro encountered by them, meets with unqualified disapprobation from most of the rebel sympathizers in those cities. These lawless individuals, not only abuse the tolerance shown them since their return from rebeldom, but are the most undesirable friends the South can have.

The Savannah papers of last Saturday announce the arrival of the second installment of shad from the St. Johns River, Florida. A large lot of them were shipped North. In Savannah they sold for $1 25 each.

At Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of the 22d, while Mr. CHARLES HARDY, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank, and Col. JAS. A. WILCOX, Provost-Marshal-General and chief mustering officer of Ohio, were skating on the Scioto River, they were attacked by four ruffians, but by hard skating succeeded in getting away from them. Mr. HARDY was severely beaten with a bludgeon, and the villain attempted to drown Col. WILCOX through a hole in the ice. He, however, managed to escape. The assailants were afterward arrested. The only ground for the attack was the supposed anger of the deserter, who had been tried through Col. WILCOX's instrumentality.

Commodore WINSLOW, formerly commander of the *Kearsarge*, has been ordered to the command of the Gulf Squadron, in the place of Rear-Admiral THATCHER, who has been detached. This squadron now consists of twenty vessels, carrying one hundred and thirty-eight guns.

The BARINGS have taken two millions of the five per cent. gold-bearing bonds of Massachussetts, at about ninety-seven per cent. This sum, it is believed, will be sufficient to meet the present indebtedness of the State, and thus do away with the necessity of issuing the remaining million and a-half authorized by the Legislature.

The second general meeting of the Social Science Association commenced at Boston on Wednesday morning; Prof. WM. B. ROGERS presiding. Quite a number of new members were proposed from the United States and Europe, among them Lord BROUGHAM, THOMAS HUGHES and JOHN STUART MILL. There was some discussion upon Lord BROUGHAM's confirmation, but he was finally elected. President HILL, of Harvard University, read a paper upon "Common Sense in Education." Mrs. C. H. DALL made a statement in regard to the library for the Association, and a paper by Dr. A. B. PALMER, of the University, of Michigan, upon "Hygiene," was read.

In St. Louis on the 21st inst., Brig.-Gen. CHAMPION VAUGHAN, formerly of Kansas, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing poison, but his life was saved by the prompt administration of an antidote. In the afternoon he again attempted to destroy his life by inhaling chloroform, in the Mercantile Library Room, but was again saved by medical aid. Gen. VAUGHAN served on the staff of Gen. BLUNT during the war.

The latest advices from Arizona represent that there is constant fighting between the Apache Indians and the white settlers. Twenty-eight soldiers sent out on the 1st of November are missing.

A train of six hundred bales of cotton was lately seized by the military authorities at Corinth, Mississippi. Part of it belonged to Gen. FORREST, who was reported as having been shot by the guard. FORREST is now a partner of a cotton firm in Memphis, and the statement of his being shot was probably a ruse to cover a little more cotton-thieving.

A man named JOHN JONES, living at Atlanta, Georgia, sends to the Wyandotte (Kansas) *Gazette* the small sum of $50,000, Confederate money, and asks the editor to send the paper a month!

The sunken vessel, already reported off Sow and Pigs, Vineyard Sound, proves to be the schooner *Sophronia*, of Fall River, for Bristol, R. I. All hands are supposed to be lost.

Mr. W. H. CROSBY, of Chicago, has made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are between $400,000 and $500,000.

On Sunday night last, as Major WARNER was passing the corner of Marshall and Eighth streets, Richmond, he was attacked by three ruffians, who attempted to garrote and rob him. He made a stout resistance, and finally got away from them.

LOCAL NEWS.

As usual at the end of a year, we have prepared, and now present to our readers in our general market report, a series of very interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading articles of domestic produce and general merchandise at the close of, in most instances, each of the last two years. At the close of last year, gold was quoted at 226@227; yesterday, at 145¾@145¾. These specie quotations should be heeded, in examining the tables which we publish, and which embody only currency values, save in the few exceptional cases distinctly pointed out in our report.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the lists of Commissioners of Deeds for the year 1866. The ordinance making additional appropriations for the year was amended by striking out several items, and was thus returned to the other Board. A communication was received from the Mayor relative to the leasing of premises for the Corporation Counsel. Adjourned to 1 P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution authorizing the widening of Ann and Fulton streets. The resolutions directing the Street Commissioner to complete the soldiers' monument in Calvary Cemetery was concurred in, as was also the granting the Fire Commissioners a location for an engine in Burling-slip. The Board adjourned to-2 P. M. to-day.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution to pay the expenses incurred by the Comptroller for legal services, &c., (about $7,000,) in the investigations commenced by the Governor and Senatorial Committee. A communication was received from the Comptroller, showing that Mr. TUCKER has received during the past six months about $20,000, for superintending the construction of the New Courthouse. The board adjourned to noon to-day.

The Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, made an earnest appeal to New-York, at the Cooper Institute, last evening, in behalf of the Pacific Railroad, in a lecture of uncommon interest, entitled, "Across the Continent." The Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor elect, presided, and a vast audience was present.

A lecture on the "Resources of the United States" was delivered last evening, by HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., Philadelphia, at the rooms of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Clinton Hall. The lecture, which was one evincing great research and of conclusive argument, was warmly applauded throughout, and followed by an interesting discussion among the members of the society.

Money was freely loaned to Stock Exchange and other borrowers on demand, at 6 ₱ cent. Gold and Exchange steady, at 145¾@¾ for Gold, and 109¾ for Bills on London. The Stock market fairly active, and generally upward.

Produce and merchandise were quiet, generally, yesterday. Domestic produce was firmer. Foreign merchandise heavy. Freights inactive.

Ambitious for Martyrdom.

It really seems as though a certain class of people in the South were not only willing but anxious to have their relatives subjected to any amount of throat-cutting, if the fact could thereby be demonstrated that emancipation is a failure. We have already commented upon the manner in which the negroes were invited to make Christmas Day memorable as the occasion of a massacre which would furnish a pretext for reenacting in the South the scenes that have been so lately witnessed in Jamaica, but it needed the details of the one or two trifling outbreaks which really did take place, to illustrate the devilish malignity which prompted them. Take that at Alexandria, Va., for instance, regarding which the telegraph has had a great deal to say. Here is an incident of the affair as narrated by the *Journal*, which certainly goes to prove that the negroes were not by any means so anxious to get into trouble as the whites were to have them. The *Journal* says:

"Hundreds of young men paraded the streets of this city during the entire day yesterday, hallooing and cheering for JEFF. DAVIS, Gen. LEE and other noted rebels, with the most deafening and stentorian voices. Many of them were dressed in Confederate gray, and all were armed with the old regulation pistol, better known as 'the horse-pistol.' There seemed to be a general concert of action on the part of all the young men formerly identified with the rebel army and those who had sympathized with them in their struggle to establish the Confederacy. They traveled about the streets in squads of from ten to fifty, singing at the top of their voices all the rebel songs they had ever heard. They fired their pistols by platoons and by companies, and frightened women and children almost out of their senses. Their indecent songs and language finally drove all the ladies off the streets, and toward the middle of the afternoon, hardly a respectable lady could be seen outside of her domicil."

The proclivities of the *Journal* are not such as to lead it to exaggerate the misdeeds of the white citizens of Alexandria, and if this incident is a type of others that may have transpired elsewhere in the South, it certainly cannot be regarded as strange that the negroes should have provided themselves with weapons for their own protection. It may be a question, however, whether those who so wantonly provoke these outbreaks will receive the sympathy they may desire when the catastrophe comes which they so recklessly court.

The President and Congress---A Remarkable Movement.

We have hoped that no serious conflict of opinion would occur between the President and Congress on the subject of restoration. Both have hitherto been so thoroughly in favor of maintaining the integrity of the Union, and the sentiment of the country has been so emphatic in support of that policy, that serious differences in regard to it have seemed impossible. Certain statements, however, published by authority in the Chicago *Tribune*, are calculated to impair our confidence in this position.

Mr. WILSON, member of Congress from Iowa, at the request of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, offered the resolution of which the latter had given notice concerning reconstruction. Immediately after its adoption by the House, Mr. WILSON sought and obtained an interview with the President, of which he has made a report published in the Chicago *Tribune*, and copied in another column of this morning's TIMES. Mr. WILSON, at that interview, assumed to speak on behalf of the majority in Congress, and he informed the President that it was very desirable that no conflict of action should arise between them on the subject of reconstruction; that it could be avoided provided the President would not press his peculiar views, but would accept the action of Congress as conclusive; but that, unless he did so, he would certainly get into trouble. "If you are disposed," was Mr. WILSON's language to the President, "to interfere with Congress, by patronage or otherwise, and *force your peculiar views* upon Congress and the country, you will meet with serious opposition by those that are now the friends of your administration and desire sincerely to make it successful."

What Mr. WILSON means by being the "friend of the administration" is apparent from the context. He claims to have aided to bring it into power, and he, therefore, claims the right to dictate and overrule its policy, and at the same time retain the disposition of its patronage! The President has been engaged, ever since his accession to office, in the patriotic task of restoring the Union and healing the wounds of the war. He has adopted a policy for this purpose which is heartily approved and upheld by the country, and which is rapidly effacing the disasters and animosities of the dreadful contest so happily closed. Just at this moment Mr. WILSON steps in, and, on behalf of a powerful party in Congress, demands that the President shall abandon this policy, or at least hand over all the patronage and power of his office to aid those who would set it aside, and who propose to complete the disruption of the Union which the rebels failed to achieve. If he will do this, "there can be no possible difficulty between the Executive and Legislative branches of the government!"

But Mr. WILSON was not content with thus laying down his terms of peace with the President. He proceeded to denounce certain other members of the administration party in Congress who propose to support the President in the policy he has thus far pursued. Here is his own report of what he said on that subject:

"And let me add this, the so-called Conservatives of Congress, the men that claim to be your exclusive friends, go with you to-day *because they think it is to their advantage to do so;* but they will oppose you to-morrow, if they shall find that it is to their disadvantage to support you. You will find in the end that the men who differ from you to-day, *from sincere convictions, and honest, patriotic motives*, are much more reliable and trustworthy friends than *these time-servers.*"

This is a curious and characteristic specimen of the Pharisaical self-complacency of Mr. WILSON, and those on whose behalf he claimed to speak. They alone are the men who act from "sincere convictions." They alone are the men of "honest and patriotic motives:" and their principal concern is lest they should not be allowed to control the *patronage* of the administration to overthrow its policy!

The country will not be surprised to learn that Mr. WILSON failed to obtain the assurances which he sought. The President did not surrender to his demands. He "said nothing that could be construed into an admission that his own policy of reconstruction had failed!" On the contrary, he "seemed to be fully persuaded of its present and future success." And what was still more astounding to Mr. WILSON, he "did not say one word to indicate his intention" of allowing Mr. WILSON and his associates to use the patronage of his office for the overthrow of his policy and the permanent disruption of the Union. We venture to predict that it will be a long time before any such assurance will be obtained from the President.

For four years the Union party has been fighting for the preservation of the Union. That was the object of the war,—and it was also the object of peace. The people will not surrender it to Mr. WILSON any sooner than they would surrender it to JEFF. DAVIS. ANDREW JOHNSON commended himself to the confidence of the nation by his devotion to the Union,—by the self-sacrificing courage and patriotism with which he maintained its integrity. It was that which made him the candidate of the people for the Vice-Presidency,—it was that which gave him the support of the people in every Northern State in the elections of November last. Not one of the great States could have been carried on any other platform than that which approved his policy and pledged support to his wise and patriotic efforts to restore the Union. That policy is gaining in strength and popularity every day. Mr. WILSON and those who are acting with him may possibly thwart it for a time, but they cannot interfere with its final success. And if they should unhappily succeed in arraying against it the Union party, as represented in Congress, they will simply compel the President to throw himself upon the country, without distinction of party, for support. Unless we have greatly mistaken his character, he will not shrink from the trial if they force it upon him. And unless we greatly mistake the temper and spirit of the American people, he will receive such a support as has never been accorded to any Chief Magistrate since ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. WILSON and his associates, in our judgment, will prove themselves very unwise men if they force such an issue upon the President and the people. It is wholly needless and unprovoked. It will be the work of faction, and not of patriotism. Its object is to perpetuate a narrow and selfish ascendancy, not to restore and strengthen the glorious fabric of our American Republic. They can inaugurate the conflict, but they cannot escape the swift and sure destruction it will bring upon them.

Current Prices—Matter for Reflection to Housekeepers and Others.

We invite housekeepers, and citizens generally who feel it a necessity to economize in their daily outlay, to look carefully at the comparative table of prices presented in our commercial columns this morning. A year ago we were in the very heat and crisis of the rebellion. The term of its duration was altogether uncertain. The limits of the public debt were not even within speculative reckoning. The ocean was scoured by Anglo-rebel privateers, which had almost driven American merchantmen from the great marine highways. The certain rupture of the republic invited *bets of* ten to one against us in the London and Liverpool and Paris Exchange. Rebel emissaries were admitted at various European courts on a footing practically, if not officially, on terms of greater intimacy than the duly accredited representatives of the United States. Our paper currency had degenerated to a wild-cat banking level. Gold was at 226; and the prospect on every hand was anything but consoling.

Reasonable people at such a crisis made allowance for the disarrangement of trade; for the highly speculative character of almost all commercial exchanges; and for the uncertain character of market quotations generally.

But twelve months have sped over us since then. There is neither rebellion nor riot in all the borders of the land. The term of the rebellion, under a favoring Providence and stout warlike blows, was measured and determined almost within the first quarter of the year now closing. The last pirate has been driven from the ocean. The money-changers of London, Paris and Liverpool have paid their forfeited stakes. The emissaries of the Confederacy are known abroad only as needy speculators, with none of all their former acquaintance so poor as to give them even a passing recognition. Our credit abroad has kept pace with the appreciation of the currency at home. From 226, gold has declined to 145. We are at peace with the entire outside world. And to complete the grateful change, we have reaped a superabundant harvest.

In view, then, of all these cheering facts, why is it that it is fully as hard for the honest, hard-working citizen to make both ends meet, in the mere outlay for necessaries, as it was a year ago? The tables which we publish to-day show that in the great home comforts of tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, &c., there is no reduction of price at all corresponding to the improved financial, political and social condition of the country. In the great necessaries of flour, meat and butter there is nothing at all like a proportionate decrease either in the wholesale or retail quotations, while the common article of potatoes is fully as dear to-day as it was at the close of last year. In the dry-goods market the same *stiffness* of prices is observable, although there is a certain decline in cotton.

Going outside of the domestic expenditure proper, look at the exorbitance of the charges for hack conveyance alone. Accommodation in this branch of business, which would cost $10 here, could be had in England and in most parts of Western Europe for ten shillings sterling—or about one-fourth the New-York current rate. And so it is with nearly everything else in the way of necessaries, comforts or conveniences. The newspaper—at least such a newspaper as the TIMES—is an exception. In spite of the enormous price of paper and printing materials; in spite of having to pay from seventy-five to one hundred per cent. more than formerly for all kinds of labor; in spite of the heavy burdens of the internal revenue laws, and the greatly enhanced value of mere house accommodation, whether represented in the interest on capital invested in buildings or in rents—the TIMES to-day gives more than one-third additional reading matter than it did a year ago, at no additional cost to the purchaser. In other words we have done what is equivalent to taking thirty-three per cent. off the retail price of this journal during a season when every other article of ordinary commercial value has remained stationary, or has been reduced by the merest fraction. In this, as in everything else tending toward practical reform, the press has to *lead*. If the press *leads* as it ought to do, it will bring about a reform outside of its own relations to the public. And to this end we urge every housekeeper to look carefully to the weekly bills. A slight economy in the article of butter, at this particular time, will bring the article down twenty-five per cent. within three weeks. The coal-dealers are now trembling in every fibre. The combination of plunderers can be checkmated, if the housekeepers will only combine *in turn*, and resolve to do with so much less for a limited period. The consumers' day must come soon.

A HARD JOB FOR THE DEMOCRACY.—The Boston *Advertiser* says that "there are two distinguished men of whom the Democratic party is determined to take possession at all hazards. The President and Gen. GRANT are the two personages." But suppose the determined Democracy should find President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT determined at all hazards not to be thus taken possession of—what then? We believe that the two personages referred to are personages who have the reputation of possessing the quality of determination to some extent. We should not like to say which of them we think has most of it. But we know that when the determined Democracy of the South tried to take possession of ANDREW JOHNSON at all hazards in 1861 they did not make much of a success; and when the determined Southern Democracy tried to get possession of Gen. GRANT some nine months ago they did not succeed in getting very much of him. The fact is, that in both these cases mentioned there are two sides to be consulted before the act of "taking possession" is consummated. This is the circumstance that the Boston *Advertiser* has lost sight of; and which some Democrats also seem to have lost sight of.

TINKERING THE CONSTITUTION.—Beside the Constitutional Amendment already passed—and the new proposed amendment upon which Congress has already legislated—there are half a dozen or a dozen other amendments projected, some of which have been brought forward in Congress. The amendment of the constitution is a matter of great gravity, and is something which should only be done when there is no other mode of effecting the object desired. If we were to succeed in getting all the proposed additions and amendments made to it, we should next be called upon to begin the job of excising and repealing various and sundry of its articles and clauses; indeed, one Congressman has already brought forward a measure for repealing one of the constitutional articles. If this thing go on, we shall hardly be able in a few years to recognize the great document made by our fathers eighty years ago, and which has been pronounced by the most eminent statesmen and philosophers of the world to be the grandest emanation of political wisdom. The English are extremely averse to altering any article of their organic law; and to this fact is largely due the stability of their government. When the country discovers that the present constitution is actually unendurable, or unfit to subserve, in a tolerable way, the interests of the country, then let it be thoroughly revised by a constitutional convention; but, in the meantime, let us not keep tinkering it.

Why Not an Export Tax as a Temporary Financial Expedient?

Exhaustless as the moral and material resources of the American people have been proved by this war to be, still the enormous national debt which is its legacy must so weigh upon their energies for the next half century as to demand the study of all practicable methods to lighten the burden. Among them the adoption of an export tax will suggest itself for consideration.

The objections usually made to an export tax are, the special ones that it is prohibited by the constitution, and that the reasons for the original prohibition still exist; and the general one that it is a violation of the laws of political economy.

The constitutional one may be removed by an amendment of that instrument, which the Southern States will willingly adopt when satisfied that they must gain more by early relief from their share of the national debt than by the supposed protection which the provision in question gives them. And this conclusion, as well as the answer to the second objection, necessarily results from the changes in the condition of the nation since that provision was framed. States differing in climate and productions, when they came together under one government, naturally fixed as one condition of union that that government should not have the power to favor a part of them by lessening the profits of the products of another part through an export tax. Such jealousy was well founded, and such a prohibition was just, so long as the exports of the country were only those which came into competition in the markets of the world with like products of other countries. But suppose, from a change in the wants of mankind, or from a discovery of new material or improvement in manufacture, it should suddenly occur that the country had a practical monopoly of raising some product which the world could not do without? In other words that it possessed staples upon which it could set its own price. But this is precisely the case with the Southern States, since the increased demand for tobacco and the development of cotton-culture. Manifestly the States having such an advantage can protect themselves by demanding from the necessities of the world such a price as will amply remunerate them. They will grow richer than the other States less favored by nature, even though the impost paid by the consumer should go into the National Treasury directly, instead of going indirectly through their own pockets. Now, for the South, with her poverty, her single agricultural pursuit, and her disorganized labor, it is far more important to be free from debt than for the North, with her wealth, energy and diversified industry. Therefore, an Export Tax, which should hasten the extinction of the national debt, and cease with it, would be a gain to the Southern States far greater than any loss they might suffer through it from any temporary curtailment of their profits. And, after all, no injustice would be done to the South. In the ordinary course of trade, the consumer would pay a certain price, regulated by the laws of supply and demand. This is all that the producer in any case would receive, and therefore he loses nothing if the government chooses to exact an additional sum from the consumer's necessity. The article is indispensable to the manufacturer, and he must submit to deduct the enhanced cost from his profits.

The objection made by political economists to such an impost, namely, that it checks production, does not apply to the exceptional case of the great staples which we export. No doubt where the products of two countries compete, that one which increases the price to the consumer by an export tax, does so to the injury of its own growers. But as there is no nation which can rival us in the production of cotton and tobacco, and as these staples are indispensable to mankind, there is no danger that prices will ever be so low as not to repay with usury the cost of production. And if the political economist again objects that such a tax clogs the course of trade by the demand of excessive profits, the answer is, that such an effect, if real, is transient, and results from a purpose to be rid of the national debt, and thus increase both our production and our consumption for the benefit of the world no less than our own.

Cotton and tobacco can endure an export tax far within the limits of a prohibitory impost, yet sufficient to furnish a large revenue to the country. England, which imposes a duty of seventy-five cents a pound on raw tobacco, and France, which deals with it as a government monopoly, can well afford to pay a few cents more for a luxury, while neither nation, as has been demonstrated by the war, can afford to refuse paying a tax of six cents, if necessary, added to the price of even sixty or seventy cents a pound for cotton.

We take as the data for calculation the census reports of the year 1858, on the supposition that the South cannot, for some time to come, exceed the production of seven years ago, and that the domestic consumption of cotton will remain the same as it was for many years before the war—about one-fifth of the whole crop. We leave out of view also the yearly increase in production, which must make the conditions of the question vastly more favorable than those we adopt. In the year 1858 then, we exported two and a half millions of bales, valued at over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, which, at an average of four hundred pounds to the bale, would give eight hundred millions of pounds. A tax of six cents a pound on this would yield forty-eight millions of dollars. The tobacco export for the year 1858 exceeded seventeen millions in value. England, France and the German States, with Holland and Belgium, took from us a little over one hundred and thirty-six million pounds. A tax of five cents a pound on this amount would yield six millions eight hundred thousand dollars. Or, in brief, a tax of [illegible] would give the government over forty-four millions yearly of revenue.

Let us suppose a slight increase of tax, if necessary, to cover the expense of collection, and estimate the net revenue of fifty millions. This sum annually invested at simple interest at five per cent., would amount in thirty years to two thousand six hundred and sixty-two millions, and would suffice, with the operation of the existing sinking fund, to pay the whole national debt. The certain increase in production would greatly shorten this term. How much more it might be shortened by investment at compound interest any one can easily calculate. Or the annual sum might be applied directly to the reduction of the debt, relieving us from the internal taxation to that amount which the Secretary of the Treasury proposes; or this revenue might be distributed yearly by the government among the several States, as was done with the surplus in 1835, on loans to be repaid at different terms, all falling within thirty years from the first distribution. Thus the South would enjoy the advance from foreign manufactures of much-needed capital, to be repaid to her own government.

A Word for One of the Professions.

As we sit looking out of our window upon the cross-walks of Printing House Square, we notice the little street-sweepers, as they diligently ply their brooms, then, running through the pelting rain, thrust out those tiny, dingy paws to the passer for the expected largess, and failing to receive it run back and ply their vocation as cheerfully as before. Their industry and activity are admirable. They neither neglect to keep the crossing clean, nor do they suffer a single wayfarer to pass upon it unsolicited. But now we are sorry to be compelled to add that during all the time we have been watching, (and we must confess that the extraction of this small lesson has required full fifteen minutes,) we have not seen a single nickel deposited in the keeping of those "innocent blacknesses."

This should not be. We are constrained to remonstrate from our window with the inconsiderate city. Every man, woman or child who essays to work for a living, should be encouraged, just for the disposition's sake, even when the employment chosen is not so very productive. On this principle one may even go so far as "drop a button in the hat" of a street minstrel (always graduating his benefactions according to the degree of skill involved in the performance) without incurring the charge of supporting idleness. (As for the old-fashioned orthodox organ-grinder, he might with propriety be the President of a Workingmen's Association.) Let us acknowledge to the poor devils everything as legitimate means of livelihood, so that they will neither steal nor beg.

But the work of the crossing-sweeper calls for no such charitable construction. It is eminently useful, and to our thinking, indispensable. That gentleman, who has just invested five cents with the boy on the corner—and issued, polished to the last extremity, from his hands—*he* ought to indorse the observation. What would become of him, and those of similar "shine-'em-up" proclivities, if the honorable profession of crossing-sweeper should go out of existence for lack of support? It will be too late, then, to stand wailing by the margin of the reeking way, and crying after that neglected little maiden, "Come back, come back, across this muddy water, my daughter, O, my daughter!" Nevertheless, the ingrate passes over, buttoning his pocket, and refuses to disgorge an obolus.

Now the difficulty, in most of these cases, is not so much avarice as carelessness. The pennies are not easily got at; and the passer is thinking of something else; and somebody else will probably give the child a penny; she'll get enough, no doubt—too much, probably; and there's no knowing what will be done with it: and so the poor little dot gets nothing, and does nothing with it; and even though it should be the better for *her*, you see the business breaks down, (for she will not act, any more than you, from philanthropic motives,) and the crossing becomes impassable, and there's the mischief. Now you can't be expected to stop and think of all this, every time a dirty little palm is thrust up at your waistcoat, and you can't be expected to support *all* the crossing-sweepers in the city, to be sure. But just do your thinking beforehand, can't you? Put a handful of coppers in your outer pocket—say twenty-five, (you give that much for a cigar often,) and then dispense them throughout the day as you choose—one to every second, one to every third sweeper, or as you please—and you will do your share. And that comes only on the rainy days, remember. But, hold! there *is* a man, sure enough, large, grave, eminently respectable, who pauses among the little workers. This *is* a godsend. How the little bees flock to the anticipated treat. But, alas! his hands are not in his pockets, but crossed behind him in a most edifying way. He is evidently addressing them, or catechising them—wants to know if they go to sabbath-school, probably. We are expecting the inevitable tract; but no, he passes on his way, and the shrewd little company seem to know him for an unproductive egg, for contrary, to their usual custom, they do not follow him.

But lo you, now! there at last is the man that was to come! A live traveler, who stops a moment, looks down benevolently, thrusts a large hand into a capacious pocket, and produces—we cannot, at this distance, determine what, but evidently a slight consideration for the expectant *artiste* who stands before him. Thank Heaven, that, in our enlightened country, it cannot, at any rate, be *less* than a cent! Blessings on thee, thou unknown invigorator of industry, thou hast strengthened the failing foundations of a useful and ornamental profession for one more day!

PROTECTION FOR INFIRM FREEDMEN.—Every one must approve whatever rational measures are taken by the Freedmen's Bureau to protect and shelter the aged and infirm class of emancipated negroes. But we publish to-day an order from an officer of the bureau in Virginia which seems to involve the very essence of all that is most galling and offensive in *sumptuary* legislation. On a mere rumor that certain citizens of Virginia *contemplated* turning out of doors the sick and helpless negroes, recently their slaves, this officer issues an order threatening with the vengeance of the Executive all those who act as the rumor referred to indicates. We had supposed that the utmost extent to which it was necessary for a bureau officer to go, was to protect the negro from actual wrong, and not to threaten those *presumed* to be his persecutors, in this indiscriminate and general way. What punishment, moreover, is to fall upon a Virginia family which has [illegible] members? Are these members bound to bend before this sumptuary edict, whether their means allow it or not? The ill-advised friends of the negro may depend on it that such philanthropic measures will produce a reaction sooner or later here in the North.

HIGH TIMES IN THE SOUTH.—The City of Petersburgh, which had a couple of hundred guns and a couple of hundred thousand men bearing down upon it on Christmas of last year, seems to have determined to make up, on Monday last, for all its previous sufferings. The Petersburgh *Index* says that by daylight of Christmas, "egg-nog was very abundant, and before breakfast-time enough had been drunk *to put everybody* in a good humor, and give them a good appetite. Later in the day the fun waxed faster and more furious—drunken men filled the streets, and broken heads began to show themselves, and fighting commenced. So numberless," adds the *Index*, "were the rows, that we decline attempting an account of them singly." We had thought, from what we were told beforehand, that it was the "darks" who were to carry on in this fashion in the Southern cities upon Christmas Day. But the realized fact seems to have been quite otherwise. It was the boys who used to be clad in gray who broke each other's heads, got up numberless rows, got funnier and funnier, faster and more furious, as the day passed away, until, if we may judge from the accounts in the *Index*, there was hardly such a thing as an uncracked cranium to be found in the whole City of Petersburgh. How odd it is that nice-looking white folks down there are so apt to give the degraded children of Africa credit for their virtues!

NEW EUROPEAN STEAMERS.—We understand that negotiations are on foot which promise to add the *Baltic* and *Atlantic*, owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to the line consisting of the *Arago* and *Fulton*, now running between New-York and HAVRE. This has always been one of the most popular of the lines of American ocean steamers, and this addition to its strength will add greatly to its popularity. The steamers are all of the first class, and are in the hands of favorite and experienced commanders.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

No Repudiation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will the public debt of the United States ever be repudiated? The answer to this question depends upon the efficiency and fidelity of the National Government. The government has ample power under the constitution, and ample means at its disposal, to pay every dollar of the public debt. Believing that the government will continue faithful and efficient, I answer, No, the public debt will not be repudiated. A large majority of the people also say no; but, nevertheless, there is a small minority that have answered this question in the affirmative, and continue to repeat the assertion that the public debt will never be paid. This reckless assertion has some influence in depressing the national securities and keeping up the price of gold. This grumbling class of people say that the old "continental money," issued during the war for independence, became worthless, and was never paid. This is no doubt true; the continental money did greatly depreciate, and was never fully paid; but it was issued under the feeble authority of the old Continental Congress, when there was no adequate Executive authority to enforce the collection of taxes for the payment of the public debt. This depreciated currency was issued both before and after the adoption of the articles of confederation of the old thirteen States, and before the formation of the present efficient government under the present constitution.

Under the articles which composed the old compact, there was no power vested in the Continental Congress to collect ta

standing the exhausting nature of the war, greatly increased since that time. All this property is liable to be taxed to the full extent necessary to support the government and pay every dollar of the debt incurred in the prosecution of the war. The government has a claim, a mortgage in fact, which is the first lien on all this real and personal property to that extent. All the debts of the States, counties, cities, corporations and individuals are second, and subordinate to this first claim of the National Government. Our credit rests on this property and the good faith and fidelity of the government to collect these taxes. Since the creation and distribution of this large debt among all classes of people, and a large part of it made the basis for the organization of over sixteen hundred banks, the whole fabric of credit, public and private, must, to a large extent, rest upon the efficiency by which the government collects these taxes to maintain its own credit. The value of legal tender notes, national currency, 5-20 bonds, 10-40s and 7-30s, all depend upon the revenues derived from custom duties and internal taxes. If the public credit fails, individual credit and prosperity must also fail. Our own people and the people of Europe must be fully assured not only of the ability, but of the willingness and determination, of the government to provide for every one of its obligations promptly, as they become due, and that the financial credit of the government shall be maintained on the stable and sure basis of ample taxation. There is no other sure basis for it to rest upon.

There can be no doubt that the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to gradually retire a portion of the currency, are wise and judicious. If it cannot be done by *funding*, without bringing down the price of five-twenty six per cent. bonds below par, so as thereby to embarrass the operations of the Treasury in providing for the large temporary debt as it becomes due, then I think it should be accomplished by Congress providing for an increase of revenue. The credit of the government can be maintained, and it should be maintained at all hazards, and prices should be reduced. All who have read the admirable message of the President, and the able reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the nearly unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives, must be satisfied that our government is united and strong in its determination to enforce all the power it possesses to carry us safely through all our financial difficulties, and bring the business of the country back to a more safe and secure standard. So long as Congress and the Executive departments continue, as they now do, to discharge their duties with efficiency and fidelity, the repudiation of the public debt will be an impossibility.

I have seen and read in the public newspapers much that is of a fault-finding character, and much theorizing on the subject of our national finances, but after all that has been said or written on the subject, it comes down to a plain matter of fact business, which seems to be well understood by the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

1. That frugality and economy should be practised in all the departments of the public service.

2. Find out all the taxable property and business of the country, and the best modes of collecting revenue therefrom.

3. Levy and collect a tax upon it amply sufficient to raise a sum that will pay all the yearly expenses of the government, pay the interest on all the public debt and leave a surplus of at least $50,000,000 annually toward retiring a part of the temporary debt, and the credit of the government will be firmly maintained. No repudiation of the public debt will ever take place so long as this policy is pursued with vigor and fidelity on the part of the National Government.

The great mass of the people are honest and patriotic and believe that the debt was incurred for just and patriotic purposes. They will stand by their rulers in maintaining the public faith. They will pay the taxes freely, and will never consent that the fair fame of the nation shall be tarnished by a repudiation of one dollar of the debt incurred in such a righteous and noble cause. E. G. SPAULDING.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23, 1865.

Railroad Abuses.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

As you have shown a laudable desire to improve the major and minor morals of corporations and the community, I wish to invite remedial wisdom to a few wrongs which have grown to very inconvenient magnitude.

Returning a few evenings since from Philadelphia, by the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co., (in other words, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co.,) I found that no notice was given to the passengers of the stops and stations successively reached. As a consequence, a resident of Newark, riding beside me, was brought on to New-York, and left to find his way home as best he could. I have often noticed the same thing of late on other roads. It is no sufficient apology to say that a passenger should know where he or she is going, and when they get there. We travel half the time by day, the other half by night—men, women and children. It is the business of the employees to let us know where we call; they ought to cry out and announce the stations through the cars, and it is the business of the railroad managers to see that this is done.

Again, by your gracious favor, I ran out fifteen or twenty miles over the Long Island Railroad to taste a Christmas turkey with my friends. Taking the cars this morning for the city two or three stations beyond Jamaica, we found no accommodations provided for the passengers. Ladies and gentlemen were informed that they would find cars with seats at Jamaica. Meantime they were left to shift for themselves, standing or lying, as best they could, together or one upon the other. It may be that this was exceptional, being an extra occasion. Probably the officers of the corporation would say that if people were dissatisfied, they could walk home, but the passengers appeared to take a different view of the case, supposing that the company ought to know when Christmas comes, and provide accommodations accordingly.

Dropping these modern instances, I would say it is apparent that we cannot always get along in this way. These things are not exceptional. Traveling a little time before or over the Hudson River Railroad, it was always found that when the New-York passengers residing along the route came in in the morning, accommodations were always quite insufficient. How it is with this company at present I do not know, but abundance of criticism might be made in this respect of various roads out of New-York. It has become to pass that people doing business in the city cannot all live here, and they need some decent and reasonable facilities for reaching their homes and returning. At this rate, the sooner we have second railroads instead of double tracks through the country the better. The pith of Mr. Morton Pree's remark, that he observed that those railroad companies in this country who gave most attention to the convenience of their customers succeeded best in their business, does not appear to have reached the comprehension of our railroad men.

One would think, in traveling through the country, observing such sights of passengers and freight everywhere, that our railroads must be very profitable to those who furnish the money to build them. What is the fact? A few of them make small dividends—fitful, occasional, irregular; the great majority none at all.

Meanwhile, their officers are receiving fat salaries; and it is alleged, with too much color of probability, that they are indirectly enriching themselves by improving their position to collude with the express companies and others in various speculations out of their passengers and freight.

In fact, railroad stocks have come to be nearly worthless to all classes of the community save two—viz., to their directors and to the speculators in Wall-street, who kick about these stocks; and one would almost think they were established solely for the benefit of these two classes.

No people on earth are as easily humbugged as our own—none so willingly imposed upon. In truth, as you justly remark, they have a pride in it. But the present dispensation must have an end somewhere, for waiving the great hazard of life and limb, the railroad system of the country has grown so full of annoyances and impositions, great and small, that if no legal and orderly remedy can be found for them, the people will soon tear up the tracks and conclude to go afoot.

I admit that he is a poor man who can do nothing but find fault. On the other hand, they are a craven people who can submit to infinite abuses without finding any remedy. C. G. P.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1865.

PERSONAL.

In Florida, the new State officers are elected as follows: Governor, DAVID S. WALKER, without opposition; Lieutenant-Governor, W. W. J. KELLEY; Secretary of State, E. F. ALLEN; Attorney-General, J. B. GALBRAITH; Comptroller, L. G. PILES; Treasurer, C. H. ANDREWS; Representative in Congress, FERDINAND McLEOD; Judge of Suwannee Circuit, T. T. LONG; Judge of Western Circuit, E. A. PUTNAM.

A son of Amos C. BOARDMAN is "clerking it" with E. M. BOARDMAN & Co., of Augusta, Ga.—the same firm that lately sent the latter Vice-President a draft for one hundred thousand dollars.

A well-to-do farmer of Randolph, Wis., hung himself in his barn, leaving a slip of paper on which was written, "BEN. MILLER is the cause of my death. He has cheated me out of my farm."

The Alabama Legislature, on Dec. 4, unanimously adopted resolutions petitioning executive clemency for CLEMENT C. CLAY—evidently a work of supererogation.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER is temporarily absent from his command in Kentucky. Maj.-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS is administering the affairs of the department in his stead.

Mrs. BAILY has recovered $10,000 damages from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for causing the death of her husband by sheer carelessness.

Mr. SOUTHERN, of Dubuque, Iowa, lately brought an action against Mr. OVERPECK for seducing his wife, and recovered $7,000 damages.

Fine Arts.

It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that BIERSTADT's splendid picture of the "Rocky Mountains" is to be withdrawn from public exhibition on Wednesday next, the 3d of January. It is emphatically one of the finest landscapes ever produced in America, and no lover of native art should neglect the few final opportunities that are presented of examining it. Mr. BIERSTADT has sold the painting to an English connoisseur, but it is being engraved here, and the prints will be published by Mr. SNYDER. The original has attracted much attention of late, being the central object of the fine German collection of paintings now on exhibition at No. 625 Broadway, where also may be seen BIERSTADT'S great national picture of "Mrs. Washington's Reception Day." Our holiday friends cannot do better than pay a visit to the establishment we have named.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—The house of BURNETT & Co., in Boston, whose fragrant preparations are known throughout the world, issue a modest little annual, called the *Ladies' Calendar*, containing a complete vocabulary of the emblematic language of flowers. Whoever wishes to know the poetical meaning of the most charming productions of Nature, will find an agreeable aid in this floral hand-book.

Naval Intelligence.

The gunboat *Winooski* began her final test, preparatory to her sea race with the *Algonquin*, on Tuesday last at noon. This test will finish on Saturday next at 1 P. M., when she will be taken to the Navy-yard to receive her armament, stores, and a full complement of men. Since the conclusion of her last trial with the *Algonquin*, the *Winooski* has never ceased to burn coal, and every trial has been eminently successful. The officers of the *Winooski* feel perfectly confident that their vessel can beat her opponent almost without an effort, while on the other hand the parties connected with the *Algonquin* are of an opposite opinion. The *Algonquin* is at the Navy-yard and has got on board nearly all her stores. She will get her complement of men in a few days and she will then be ready to start.

THE REVENUE CUTTERS—THEIR WINTER CRUISE.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Cayuga*, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, will sail on Monday, first, on a cruise along the coast, for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress during the inclement Winter season on our seaboard. She will take out an extra supply of provisions, water and men, to supply ships in distress and to aid them in reaching a port of shelter. Other cutters, in the other districts, have been ordered to the same humane and arduous duty, so that from Maine to Florida there will be relief steamers ready to succor the storm-tossed, half frozen and famished mariners.

Fires.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of a building in rear of No. 11 Barter-street, occupied by CASPER LINDERMAN, manufacturer of brierwood pipes. Damage to stock about $500. Insured for $1,000 in the Morris Insurance Company. The upper floor is occupied by HANBURR & CARPENTER, frame makers, who lost $500. The building is owned by JAS. CASSIN, which is damaged about $600. Insured for $1,000 in the Hudson County Mutual Insurance Company.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a shed situated at the east end of Battery Barracks, was discovered to be on fire. Before aid could be rendered the shed was totally destroyed, valued at $500. The shed was used for stabling horses, and the animals were removed in safety. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. T. W. Sweeney, U. S. A.; Gen. Steele, U. S. A.; Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, Nevada; J. M. Warner, U. S. A.; G. M. Blayton, U. S. A.; L. Blossom, Milwaukee; Wm. Morris, San Francisco, and Capt. W. R. Palmer, Rhode Island, were among the distinguished visitors at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BLIND ASYLUM.—At an annual election held by the corporators of the New-York Institution for the Blind, the following gentlemen were elected managers for the year 1866: Augustus Schell, Robert S. Howe, Waldo Hutchings, Charles H. Tuckerman, Daniel H. Tompkins, D. Lydig Suydam, Nathaniel P. Hossack, Joseph Gratton, Theodore Sedgwick Myers, Alfred Schermerhorn, John Trost Irving, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Clarkson N. Potter, James M. McLean, George F. Jones, Smith Clift, Charles B. Hoffman, William Whitewright, William Astor, Jr., Thomas Addis Emmett, M. D.

TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE.—Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the Mayor elect, called on Wednesday on Mayor GUNTHER and took the oath of office. Yesterday Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN took the oath as Counsel to the Corporation, and JAMES HAYES, Esq., as Supervisor, before the Mayor.

SALE OF ARTISTS' FUND PICTURES.—The sale of fifty pictures contributed by some of our most celebrated artists, the proceeds of which will be placed to the credit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, will take place at 8 o'clock this evening at the Academy of Design, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A PRIZE FIGHT SPOILED BY THE POLICE.—A large party of pugilists and their friends arrived at Hunter's Point from New-York yesterday forenoon, to take the road for Jackson-avenue, where a "mill" was arranged to take place between KEELER and WHITNEY, two light weights belonging to the neighborhood of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street. When the party reached the Point they left their carriages to get refreshments, and while enjoying themselves in this way they received information of the arrest of KEELER by the New-York Police. On the receipt of this information the whole party started back to New-York, many of them alleging that KEELER's friends had sold the fight, which was for a purse of $200. The police of the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh Precincts, under Capt. STEARNS and Sergt. MADDOX, were in a position to head off the pugilists if they had started for the fighting ground from Hunter's Point. The match, it is said, was made on behalf of two factions on Dutch Hill, known as the O'Brien and Gaegan parties.

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the nominations of officers to be voted for next week, on the organization of the board for the new year. Nothing definite was done. The candidates for Chairman are Aldermen WILSON, of the Sixth Ward, O'KEEFFE, of the Twelfth Ward, and KALBFLEISCH, of the Eighteenth Ward. For City Clerk, Mr. HENRY MCCLOSKEY appears to be the principal candidate. For Health Officer there are two candidates—Dr. JONES, the present incumbent, and Dr. THOMAS P. NORRIS. The nomination of Keeper of the City Hall will doubtless be given to Mr. JOHN A. FLANAGAN, the present incumbent. A number of candidates are pressing their claims for the minor offices.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—A colored man named HORACE TURNER, who, several months since, broke jail in Hempstead, L. I., where he was confined for burglary, was me[illegible]t the Fulton Ferry on Wednesday night, by a gentleman who recognized him. The attention of Officer RILEY was called to the fact that he was an escaped convict, and he took him into custody. The prisoner, as alleged, after having escaped from jail, visited a neighboring farmer's house, where he stole a suit of clothes and attempted to outrage the person of a female who was alone at the time. Yesterday Officer RILEY and Detective VAN WAGNER took the prisoner to Suffolk County and gave him in charge of the Sheriff.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 was proceeding to an alarm of fire, about 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, they ran over a boy named ANDREW BROWER, 11 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 81 Second-street, E. D. The injured boy was immediately taken to his home, where he shortly after died of his injuries. Two other boys were knocked down at the same time, but were not much injured. The accident took place at the corner of South Ninth and Seventh streets.

SAILOR DROWNED.—A sailor named LEWIS RUSSMAN, attached to the Norwegian bark *Bud*, lying at Atlantic Docks, accidentally fell overboard on Wednesday night while attempting to go on board, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The deceased is 35 years of age, and a native of Norway. The Norwegian Consul took charge of the remains, and will have them interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

LECTURE BY GEORGE W. CURTIS.—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., last evening delivered a lecture, entitled "The Good Fight," at the New-England Congregational Church, in South Ninth-street, E. D. The lecture was a review of the causes and effects of the recent war, and was well received by a very respectable but rather small audience.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—The dead body of a newly-born infant was found yesterday forenoon, by Officer BROWN, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, lying in the gutter in Flushing-avenue, near Washington-street, E. D. The remains were taken in charge by Coroner BARRETT.

FIRE.—Last evening, about 7:30 o'clock, a fire was caused in the house No. 236 Bridge-street, by the burning of a straw bed, which was accidentally ignited by means of a candle. Some damage was caused to the contents of the rooms by fire and water. The house is occupied by three families. Loss about $500.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire in the Second District, caused by the burning of some bed clothing in the Catholic Orphan Asylum, corner of Congress and Hicks streets. The flames were speedily extinguished. Damage about $75.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Well executed $5 bills on the Central Bank of Brooklyn were issued from a counterfeit factory yesterday, and put in circulation last night.

Important Change.

The Colton Dental Association have been compelled to discontinue all dental work except that of extracting teeth, this occupying their whole time. At the request of Dr. CARNOCHAN, Dr. COLTON has recently administered the gas for him in several severe surgical operations, occupying from three to sixteen minutes each, and which proved eminently successful. In a letter upon the subject, Dr. CARNOCHAN has fully indorsed the gas for brief operations, as the best and most safe anæsthetic now in use. Office Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Not Too Late Yet.

To those who are looking for presents, seek to combine real usefulness with pleasure, we would say, buy a sewing-machine. It will lift from weary shoulders the heaviest burden that weighs upon them. Its cheerful click prophecies of rest to the wearied hands and shattered nerves, and leisure for the charities and amenities of life. To the widow and seamstress toiling for a livelihood, it is the boon of health and independence.

The savage and the semi-barbarian task women like a beast of burden for pleasure or profit. What should be said of him who still dooms his wife to the drudgery of hand-sewing? It ranks with carding, spinning, weaving, and grinding corn by hand; paddling a canoe, fishing with a bone hook, and inhabiting a hovel. It is as much out of place with the civilization of the nineteenth century as would be an Esquimaux in Fifth-avenue. It is a shameful waste or idling of time, when the charities and higher purposes of life call so loudly—a worse than waste of nine hours of the ten so occupied. What shall excuse or palliate this? Only necessity that knows no law. The rich cannot urge this plea, and judicious economy would put the sewing-machine into nine of every ten families in our land. Let it be understood that idling with the hand-needle is discreditable, and that it is as fashionable—and much more sensible—to have a sewing-machine as a piano-forte.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, still maintain the preëminence in the sewing-machine business. Their machine has carried the American name and fame around the world, and to households in every land. Their increasing facilities for supply have hardly kept pace with their ever-growing business. Not content with acknowledged excellence even, they have availed themselves of such fruits of genius as have commended themselves to their judgment, and their machines now vie in artistic finish with any article of furniture. They have recently added to their stock some black walnut and birds-eye maple cases, that rival and, in our opinion, surpass any foreign woods. These are really articles of luxury as well as use. The plainer styles are equally serviceable, and extend their willing and tireless arms to aid all who call upon them. It is a matter of much importance to have the guarantee of an old and responsible company.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.** Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.** For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 227 Pearl-st., New-York.

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced "the Best" by the most renowned artists. "Superior in tone, touch, power, durability and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 429 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular. WM. B. BRADBURY.

Holiday Presents of Affection and CHARITY.—WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, army clothing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, tailors, manufacturers of shirts, collars, skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' boots and shoes, linen goods, umbrellas, parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THEM ARE:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.
3. Economy of thread.
4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Holiday Presents.—BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, are now receiving a very choice collection of watches, clocks, jewelry, bronzes, paintings, fancy goods, &c., suitable for presents, purchased in England, France and Germany, by Mr. Ball, during the past three months, expressly for this Holiday season. Those wishing to purchase, either for presents or to furnish their residences, will find the largest stock and most extensive variety ever exhibited in this country.

Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe Sewing-Machines, for sale, to rent, and kept in order without charge, at No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Instruction given at residence if desired. Family sewing. J. T. ELLIS.

A Valuable Present—Semmons' BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES. SEMMONS, No. 66½ Broadway, under Lafarge House.

Your Last Chance. GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. The subscribers are offering their large stock of American Watches AT RETAIL, this week only, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Importers, No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

Hull's Demulcent Soap.

For chapped or tender hands and nursery, use J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

Holiday Presents.

ELEGANT AND SPLENDID GIFTS.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, &c., for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, at BROOKS' New-York Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Golden Trio,

(Bradbury's three popular books,) IN ELEGANT BINDING, FOR PRESENTS, at No. 427 Broome-st., New-York. WM. B. BRADBURY. Also, all the other popular S. S. music books.

Everdell's Visiting Cards for New-Year's Day. Orders for delivery on Saturday should be sent in at once. Cards elegantly printed from old plates. No. 302 Broadway.

Pent Machine.—The NATIONAL PEAT MACHINE is universally admitted to be the best machine in America for compressing Peat. A. REQUA, Agent, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, cleanly and easy; supervisor supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 639 Broadway.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

To Clergymen, Teachers, and Educators who do not wish to invest heavily.—A small remaining interest in a most lucrative and well-established educational business is for sale. Call at 37 Park-row, Room 19.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Beautiful and Useful Holiday Gift.—A Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine will lighten domestic labor, promote health and happiness, and be a source of perpetual pleasure and profit. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

A Fact.—Cheapest good sewing machines are the new Bartlett Sewing Machines, No. 589 Broadway. Price $25. Same stitch as "Wilcox & Gibbs;" hand or treadle.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Barnum Says the Burglars Awakened his Telegraph Alarm last week. A big mistake; it was NEVER asleep. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 505 Broadway.

Dean's Cakes, for New-Year Tables.—No. 693 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use. R. C. BROWNING, 547 Broadway.

Sunshine for the Sufferer per low spirited, tremulous, subject to faintness, afflicted with any local weakness, or with general debility, tonic by system with RHOADES. Though harmless as water, it is the most potent tonic and regulator in the world. Depot, No. 29 Dey-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A Happy New-Year. GENUINE WINES AND LIQUORS. JOHN MCAULIFFE has imported from the Long Docks for his Christmas trade Hennessy, Brandies, Old Gordon Sherries, Osborn Port Wines, East India Madeira, old Jamaica Rum, rare old Scotch and Whisky direct from Kentucky, all of that standard quality for which his establishment is so celebrated. Nos. 41 and 43 Nassau-st., 19 Fulton-st., Fulton Market, 63 Avenue C, 121 Avenue D.

A NEW-YEAR'S TABLE NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT A DECANTER OF MCAULIFFE'S GENUINE IRISH WHISKY.

Superb New Year's Presents.

THE CELEBRATED CRAIG MICROSCOPE, magnifying about 10,000 times, an endless source of amusement and instruction, is mailed, prepaid, for $2 50, or with six beautiful mounted objects for $3 25; with 24 objects, $5 50, by HERBERT CRAIG, No. 120 Canal-st., New-York. Also sold by FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway.

Genin's Hints for the Holidays.

Splendid assortment of Furs, every natural variety and fashionable style. Prices based on the fair, reasonable, old fashioned rate of profit, not on the "get-all-you-can system. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

New-Year's Calls.

No outfit complete without BROOKS' BOOTS. Ladies, gents' and children will find any variety of shoe gear at No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Gen. Kilpatrick has been appointed Minister to Chili, which is one of the friendly South American Governments, the people exhibiting a higher order of civilization and refinement than other Spanish Americans. In proof of which we have the fact that the EGYPTIAN LOTUS is the only scent used by the Chilian ladies.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

They Are All There.—Not a description of fashionable Fur, not a new style of Fur Caps, Collar, Cloaks, Mantilla, Hood, Cuffs or Gloves that will not be found at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.—A positive, prompt and pleasant cure for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia. For sale by J. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass., and by all druggists.

The Holiday call for Hats at Genin's, occasioned by the introduction of his holiday hats for sale, grows livelier day by day, as the festal crisis approaches. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines, for Pumping and all light work unequaled. 184 Duane-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

CRAPTER—PATTERSON.—On Monday, Dec. 25, by Rev. John A. Paddock, CHARLES L. CRAPTER and MARGARET ANN PATTERSON, step-daughter of Stephen D. Townsend, all of Brooklyn.

MCDERMOTT—EGLESON.—On Christmas evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. JAMES MCDERMOTT and Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Alexander Eagleson, Esq., all of this city.

MERCHANT—DE FOREST.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, ALBERT THORP MERCHANT and ISABELLA, daughter of Cornelius V. De Forest, all of this city.

NEWTON—PAPEN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. H. R. Montgomery, at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM C. POLLOCK and Miss LIZZY ADELAIDE SHIPLEY, all of this city.

POLLOCK—SHIPLEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. H. R. Montgomery, at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM C. POLLOCK and Miss LIZZY ADELAIDE SHIPLEY, all of this city.

WESTON—WILMARTH.—In Hopedale, Mass., on Christmas, 1865, by Rev. Adin Ballou, Mr. JAMES WESTON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss PHILA WILMARTH, of Hopedale. No cards.

WARDNER—CLARKE.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. E. Livingston Wells, GEORGE E. WARDNER, Jr., and VIRGINIA, daughter of George Clark, Esq.

DIED.

BACON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, ELIZA BACON, widow of Rufus Bacon, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, Wm. R. Martin, No. 70 West 35th-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

COLE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 28, ELIZABETH W., relict of Roscoe Cole, in the 80th year of her age.

Her children and grandchildren, Mrs. Edward Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 61 10th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 31, at 2 P. M.

☞ Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

DOWKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 28, HERBERT DOWKLING, son of D. H. and A. W. Conkling, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral services at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bennington, Vt., for interment.

CLOSE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, after a short illness, WILLIAM CARMAN CLOSE, youngest child of George W. and Esther Close, aged 3 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 30th inst., from No. 16 6th-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock A. M., and services at St. George's Church, Flushing, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, Dec. 28, JENNY W., daughter of the late William Cooper.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FURNIOR.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 28, ANNIE, second daughter of Hugh M. and Anna Funston, aged 7 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 231 York-st., on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FINLAY.—At Woodlea, Saratoga Springs, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, wife of J. Bookman Finlay, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 2 P. M.

FAIRCHILD.—At Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, HENRY FAIRCHILD, in the 81st year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. W. H. Sheldon, Stratford, this day, (Friday) 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

KNAPP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, LUCY, widow of Eben Knapp, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Dec. 28, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., President of the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MCLEAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, JOSEPHINE MOULTON, wife of Henry C. McLean, and daughter of Theodore Moulton, Jr.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 226 Madison-av., this (Friday) afternoon at 1¼ o'clock.

MANTIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 28, ELLA MARIA, only daughter of Andrew J. and Ann D. Martin, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, No. 56 Leroy-st., at 7 o'clock this evening, Dec. 29. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment.

MIERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, Mrs. KATE MIERS, aged 22 years and 10 months, wife of Thomas Miers, assistant correspondent with Joseph Scoville, of the London *Morning Herald*.

The friends and members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., are invited to attend, on Friday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 120 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

MORRIS.—At Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., on Monday, Dec. 25, Lieut. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, U. S. Marine Corps, second son of the late Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. A., in the 24th year of his age.

His friends and relatives and officers of the Marine Corps, army and navy, are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Carnochan, No. 14 East 16th-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MATHESON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, HUGH PURVIANCE, son of Colin and Fannie C. Matheson, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at No. 172 West 24th-st., on Friday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock.

OGLIFF.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, Mrs. HANNAH OGLIFF, wife of the late William Ogliff, aged 73 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family, also those of her son William, and her sons-in-law, F. S. Jones and W. C. Denys, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 30th inst., from the residence of F. S. Jones, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OAKLEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, suddenly, GEORGE F. OAKLEY, youngest son of Wilmot Oakley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Friday) evening, Dec. 29, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 119 Union-st., Brooklyn.

PIRSON.—At Pordham, on Thursday, Dec. 28, EMILY, wife of James Pirsson, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 48 St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

STONE.—At Riverdale, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, ELLEN CLEAVELAND STONE, eldest daughter of Henry L. Stone, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her father's residence, on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2 o'clock and returns at 5 o'clock P. M.

WEED.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, after a lingering illness, HARVEY OSCAR WEED, of this city, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Rev. Dr. Booth's Church, in Mercer-st., near 8th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT LOW PRICES

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 180 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.,

sell at low prices

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of AMERICAN, ENGLISH and SWISS MANUFACTURE.

FIRST WATER DIAMONDS, set in the latest styles.

FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LONG GOLD CHAINS, LEONTINES, CHATALAINES, VEST CHAINS, &c.

SILVERWARE, and FIRST QUALITY PLATED WARE.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT MILLER & CO.'S, NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

DELICIOUS WALNUT CANDY,

AN AGREEABLE CONFECTION, Sold wholesale and retail by J. C. RUSHTON, Chemist and Druggist, Broadway and 22d

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 2 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL

THE GREAT COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
THE OLD LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. 6 PER CENTS, AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
CHECKS ON BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD.
Payable semi-annually
Guaranteed and Principal by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD SYSTEM ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $300,000 PER ANNUM, created by a portion of the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered at a price which will render them very ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 2 WALL-ST.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, BANKERS.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
No. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

UNITED SATTES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEAPRTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is due and payable Jan. 1, 1866, are requested to hand them in to this office, with schedule, at any time previous to the 20th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department.

ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S. HAVEN,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next (9th), at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of the day.

W. BEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of
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Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY in January next (9th), at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of the day.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
G. NORWOOD. JNO. T. LOCKWOOD,
late of Buffalo.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
No. 54 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by
L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers. No. 55 Wall-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Indentures of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for Bonds) addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, and to Hon. Wm. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, for the sale to the undersigned of $44,000 of the Land Bonds of the Company.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.

SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
WILLIAM R. SWIFT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an assessment of $ per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Douglass Mining Company, payable on Dec. 30, inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not paid by that date will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, (Ohio Division),
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1866, on the preferred certificates issued by this trust, will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at this office, to those in whose name said certificates stand registered on the 23d inst.

The transfer books, both of common and preferred certificates, will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 23d inst., and opened Jan. 3, 1866, at 10 A. M.

ALLEN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 6 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., (the first Monday in January, the regular day of meeting, being a holiday).

Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 81 WALL-ST., Corr. WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the last day of the year, preparatory to the annual report. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the amount thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MUSK-RAT RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Musk-Rat Run Petroleum Company, of Venango County, Penn., for the election of a board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

W. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 36 AND 38 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1865.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next (9th), at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of the day.

H. BEAMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish the amount of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st January next, will be paid at the Saint Nicholas National Bank on and after the 2d prox.

R. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Musk-Rat Run Petroleum Company for the election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, on the second TUESDAY in January next (9th) at 12 o'clock M.

Dec. 26, 1865. J. E. CARY, President.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 20 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st to the 10th of January.

W. E. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. N. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING Fund of the State of Ohio will, on the 1st day of January, 1866, at No. 52 William-st., New-York, pay the interest and twenty per cents. of the principal of the Five Per Cent. Ohio Stocks, payable at the pleasure of the State after Dec. 31, 1865. By order of the Board.

H. B. GODWIN, President.

OFFICE OF TARRSHAW SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 60 BROADWAY, Dec. 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 to 1 P. M.

ALFRED A. POST, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

MR. C. S. JOSLYN WITHDRAWS FROM our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the same firm name, by N. W. RIKER and
RIKER & CO.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,136, in the name of Isaac R. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.

GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUsetts.—Hon. Ezekiel Foster, No. 9 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, five flights over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 10-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS,
issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
of California.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 40 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

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7 3-10 CURRENCY COUPONS,
DUE DEC. 15.
1861 GOLD COUPONS,
DUE JAN. 1, 1866,
cashed by
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 36 Pine-st.

THE
GREAT WESTERN
(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$5,000,000
CASH PAID IN AND SURPLUS.....2,175,000
ASSETS.....2,977,000

HOME OFFICE,
No. 22 William-st., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Leadenhall-st., London.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Tower Chambers, Liverpool.

FREIGHTS and CARGOES are insured at these offices, to and from any part of the world, at the current premiums, and according to the usages in the respective localities, payable at either office, in GOLD, STERLING or CURRENCY.

The Company returns 75 per cent. of the profits in scrip to policy-holders, amounting last year to 40 per cent. on the premiums received, which is equivalent to a RETURN OF SCRIP to those wishing to commute for the same in lower net premiums.

For the accommodation of shippers, certificates are issued, payable at the Company's bankers in London, on shipments of specie, merchandize or produce, which are available with approved parties as collateral security.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Gold and Foreign Exchange executed on favorable terms.

WM. H. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

CHARLES BONNER,
MINING ENGINEER,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Inspects mining properties throughout the Pacific States and reports on their merits, conditions, methods of working, &c. Every description of mining work and establishment of machinery executed. Mining operations in California and Nevada conducted in the most economical and advantageous manner. Special attention will be paid to all orders from abroad.

For the correct and faithful execution of all work entrusted to him, refers by permission, to
Messrs. HARVEY & CO., San Francisco.
" C. RALSTON & Co., San Francisco.
" MACKAY, FAIR & CO., San Francisco.
" DONAHUE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco.
Hon. J. B. DICKINSON, Sec. New-York.
Hon. W. M. STEWART, U. S. S., Nevada.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Rahway House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
W. A. KISSAM,
Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF GREENWICH AND DEY STS., NORTH RIVER BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

ELECTION.—The annual election for directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. H. STUART, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January next. The poll will open at 10 and close at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 7 Bull's Head Market, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.

E. PETERS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGWAY BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1866, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of New-York.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 3d proximo, at one o'clock P. M. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the CONNECTICUT AND NEVADA SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 47 Liberty-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting.

F. G. WHEELER, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Jan. 1, will be paid in gold coin, free from government tax, on and after the 2d prox., at the National Mechanics' Banking Association.

S. JAUDON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD CO., 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office, on the 9th day of January proximo.

Polls open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON FOST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO.,
No. 20 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 56 Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. O. H. SANBORN, President.

OFFICE OF COMMONWEALTH SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 20 BROADWAY, Dec. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from 12 to 2 P. M.

WILLIAMSON BACON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company for the election of seven Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 20 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

AN ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF THE Mendenhall Oil and Mining Company will be held at their office, No. 1,321 Broadway, Jan. 9, 1866, from 11 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

HARVEY BARR, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.

DEC. 23, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—A HORSE and CART owned by the subscribers and in the care of John W. Sherman, a carman employed by them, was stolen on the last even on Tuesday morning. The cart has iron axle and springs; horse is a dark roan Canadian pony, heavy neck and mane, about 12 hands high. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the property to
DIETZ & CO., No. 112 William-st., N. Y.

FOUND—A ONE-HALF BARREL PACKAGE, Dec. 22, near Cortlandt-st. The owner can procure the same by paying charges, giving advertisement and proving property, at No. 401 West Washington Market.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON CANAL AND RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A first dividend of three per cent., free from government tax, on the stock of this company, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD KELLY, President.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

The dividends of this Bank from this time will be paid in January and July of each year, instead of March and September.

A Special Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. for the last six months, ending Dec. 31, 1865, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo (the date of the last dividend.) payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of January, and they will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st day. By order
WM. REDFIELD, Cashier.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE OR PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the year ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $300, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on demand, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1866.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Act't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 28 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the year ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $300, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on demand, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1866.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary. GEORGE ELLIS, President.

DIVIDEND.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 BROADWAY, Dec. 26, 1865.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company for the months, ending first inst., will be paid on and after the 15th inst.

Books will be closed to that date.

By order
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest be paid on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all deposits not exceeding $300, and five per cent. per annum on all amounts exceeding $300, payable on and after the third Monday in January, the institution paying the government tax on the dividend under date of Jan. 1, and it and interest will cease to accrue from and after the 31st day of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. } pro tem.
C. V. ALVORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits of the operations of the year 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 15, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th of January, inclusive.

By order of the board.

CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 26 CHATHAM-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER THE 15TH day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursday evenings from 6 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the $1,600,000 cash capital stock of this company, will be paid at this office, free from government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from on and after the 23d inst. until Jan. 2, 1866.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER THE 2D DAY of January, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d day, inclusive.

By order,
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.

E. SMITH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 308 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 8, 1866.

G. L. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21 to Jan. 2, 1866.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH NATIONAL BANK have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable out of the profits of the bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.

W. E. DERRICK, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d to 31st Dec.

M. MASTERTON, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 209 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Fifth National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER THE 2D DAY of January, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d day, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.

E. SMITH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next, free of government tax, and the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 308 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 8, 1866.

G. L. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21 to Jan. 2, 1866.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH NATIONAL BANK have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable, out of the profits of the bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.

W. E. DERRICK, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d to 31st Dec.

M. MASTERTON, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 209 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Fifth National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d proximo.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER THE 2D DAY of January, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d day, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
EUROPA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....60 00
Steerage passage at low rates. Drafts for sums to suit, payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP MARATHON WILL DISCHARGE mear foot of Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 26th inst. Stopped vessel on all permits presented before sunset on Friday, 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN.....3,624		Grogan.
ENGLAND—building.....3,450		
ERIN.....3,500		Hall.
ETNA.....3,500		Brace.
HELVETIA.....3,325		Freyse.
PENNSYLVANIA.....3,872		McNevin.
VIRGINIA.....3,876		Lewis.
LOUISIANA.....2,100		Cushing.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 23
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
SCOTIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $80; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
O. R. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 129 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been specially rebuilt, will leave Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at the following ports:

ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....	Nov. 28, 1865.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....	Dec. 26, 1865.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....	Jan. 23, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....	March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Steerage, $40, including table wine, bed and bedding. Stewards, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The following splendid vessels on this favorite route for the season, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....3,200 tons.....	400-horse power.	
NAPOLEON III.....3,200 tons.....	400-horse power.	
FRANCE.....3,200 tons.....	400-horse power.	
PARIS.....2,500 tons.....	350-horse power.	
EUGENIE.....2,500 tons.....	350-horse power.	
LAFAYETTE.....Building.....	Great power.	
DE LESSEPS.....Building.....	Great power.	

PIER FOOT OF NORTH MOORE-ST.
Time to 10 North River.
NAPOLEON III.....FRIDAY.....Dec. 29
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Feb. 2
Price of passage to Havre, Paris or Antwerp:
First cabin, $132; second cabin, $80, including table wine and bed. Steerage, $40.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 55 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....THURSDAY.....Dec. 28
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 3
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 6
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....30
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Assistant Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.
BRITANNIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 30.
CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13.
Cabins, $80, $90, $100. Steerage, $30—in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia every trip.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly on the 20th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship. Passengers must pass through the Custom-house.
Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new, fast and elegant steamship
CONSTITUTION,
WILLIAM P. EATON, Commander,
will leave for the above port from pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation for first-class passengers, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Havana, Messrs. PATRICK & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer
ALHAMBRA,
Capt. MOSHER,
will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold, or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. MITCHELL, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
P. S.—The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 10.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ALDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
Agents in Charleston—Messrs. Ravenel & Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The A 1, splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from pier No. 36 North River, invariably taking cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] SOUDER,
sails on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passengers will find this a most desirable route for accommodation.
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, Messrs. RAVENEL & CO. All bills of lading signed on board.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THIS COMPANY
From Pier No. 31, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant steamships
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COOCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & CO., Agents, BALTIMORE.
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. Lewis Parrish, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 15th and last of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
27th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from Pier No. 42 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
Commencing with this steamer, we shall CLASSIFY FREIGHT, and have so REDUCED RATES that shippers will be enabled to forward a large proportion of goods VIA THE ISTHMUS that have hereto sought other modes of transportation.
Tables of classification, rates, &c., furnished at our freight-office.
SHIPPERS MUST BE PARTICULAR TO SEND WITH EACH CARTLOAD A MEMORANDUM OF CONTENTS AND NUMBER OF EACH CASE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$225. $150. $50.
The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 25.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 Washington, corner of Warren-st.
D. L. CARRINGTON, Agent.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Lecture by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The announcement of a lecture by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, drew together a vast audience, and long before the hour named for the introduction of the distinguished speaker, Cooper Institute Hall was literally jammed. On the stage, where there was scarcely standing room, were Messrs. Hiram Barney, Rev. Dr. De Witt, Postmaster Kelly, Oliver Johnson, George Bancroft, Thomas C. Acton, Erastus G. Benedict, Peter Cooper, Charles S. Spencer, and other gentlemen, and many ladies.

Speaker COLFAX entered the hall accompanied by Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor elect, and the two gentlemen were greeted with hearty and prolonged applause.

Recorder HOFFMAN, in introducing Mr. COLFAX, said that the great country in which we live, and which we are proud to call our own—thank God once more at peace—is a country of vast extent and boundless resources. He was honored in the privilage of presenting to the audience an illustrious member of a party that had recently made a trip across the continent. He took great pleasure in introducing Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. COLFAX, when a burst of applause had subsided, thanked his audience for their warm greeting, professed his remarks with a warm eulogy of Russia, the great Power which with us holds so vast an extent of territory on the North American continent—the friendly Power which, when our country was struggling against banded conspirators in our midst aided so conspicuously in preventing foreign alliances against us, and he trusted that on the completion of the telegraphic line across Behring's Straits, the first messages between St. Petersburgh and Washington would be words of two rulers congratulating each other that their respective nations had become forever free. Starting from Atchison, in Kansas, in one of Mr. BEN HOLLADAY'S overland coaches, the speaker for 600 miles to Denver City, the capital of Colorado, 5,000 feet above the sea level, on the Platte—a vast plain which Providence seems to have expressly designed for a railroad. The speaker thought the first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains on the fifth day out from Atchison, and he described the panorama as the most impressive that he had ever beheld. At Denver, 4,000 feet above the ocean, he was yet under the shadow of cloud-capped mountains, which the overland stages traversed by roads more precipitous than the roof of a house. A survey of the mineral resources of Colorado convinced him that the future of that youngest of our States must be even more brilliant than even the most enthusiastic dreamer had ventured to imagine. Mr. COLFAX drew an elaborate word painting of the stupendous peaks and almost unfathomable abysses that skirt the next 600 miles of the route to Salt Lake City; the nonchalance of the Rocky Mountain coachmen in dashing gaily up and down the steep and dizzy mountain sides; the marvelous growth of Denver City, from a mere hamlet on a high hill three years ago, to a large city of 20,000 inhabitants; the 20-bushels-to-the-acre fertility of the wide and beautiful Valley of Idaho; the solid sublimity of the Sierra Nevada, the Andes of the United States; the gem of Western scenery, the little Lake Tehoe, nestling among mountain peaks 7,500 feet above the level of the sea; still the little steamer on this lake, nearer heaven than any other steamer on any waters in the world. The speaker's impression of California was that it was the nearest approach to Paradise that had been realized by man. The climate, which is that of perpetual Spring; the soil, which is prolific almost beyond conception; the mines, which a Pacific Railroad is to develop to productiveness as yet unknown—all foretell a future for California of more than Oriental splendor. Mr. COLFAX told his hearers of the Aladdin-like rise and progress of Virginia City, of the unsampled fidelity of her population; of their unvarying and undying loyalty to the great American Union; of their princely gifts—if we omit the contributions of several Eastern cities, amounting to a greater sum than was given by all the other States combined—to the United States Sanitary Commission. The speaker next took his audience a thousand miles northward through the Yuba Valley to Oregon and Washington Territory, and to the Island of Vancouver, describing the varied scenery through which he passed, and thence he returned down the Sierra Nevada to the wonderful Yosemite Valley and its stately and venerable trees, its enormous chasms, its lofty perpendicular walls of everlasting rock; its Rivers Merced, now meandering in beauty through a fertile plain, and now making a leap of seven hundred feet which is said to have worn in the solid rock. Bidding adieu to the Golden Gate, the speaker steamed down the coast of the Mexican Republic—he styled it republic because he recognized no rightful empire in North America. (Vociferous applause.) He touched Panama, and offered a brief description of the Isthmus and its already overburdened railroad within seven degrees of the Equator. In bringing to a close the entertaining lecture of which this sketch is only an imperfect outline, Mr. COLFAX narrated his experience in Salt Lake City, and said that BRIGHAM YOUNG manifestly felt that he must soon either abandon his tenets or confront the United States in actual hostility. The speaker closed with an earnest appeal for the Pacific Railroad—the alpha and omega of California's hope; the bond that is to bind closer to the East that distant, but rich portion of our beloved Union; the great boon that is due our brothers who so nobly crushed out the lawless adventurers that once struck hands with rebels for the formation of a Pacific Republic. And, in the words of the immortal LINCOLN, he would say that, with this great railway complete, our country will be the richest country in the treasury of the world, but, with our limitless mineral resources, the treasury of the globe.

Mr. COLFAX goes to Boston this morning.

American Geographical and Statistical Society—Lecture on the Resources of the United States.

The above-named society met last evening at their rooms, Clinton Hall; the Vice-President, ARETAS RUSSELL, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary announced the receipt of a communication from the Russian Legation at Washington, accepting in the name of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, his acceptance of honorary membership of the society. The President then introduced HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., of Philadelphia, who proceeded to deliver the lecture of the evening, on the "Resources of the United States," being the fourth of the series on the Currency, Resources and Indebtedness of the United States. The lecture, which was listened to with earnest attention throughout by an unusually large audience, was a learned enumeration on the various productions of the land, and showed that the country is capable of supporting a large population, if that only be industrious and thoroughly developed. Concluding with the statement of the great fact that commercial power has always gone hand in hand with that diversification of pursuits which has everywhere resulted from measures tending to the promotion of internal commerce. Athens, with her mines and manufactures, governed the Grecian world, Carthage largely manufacturing, controlled the commerce of half the known world. Holland was mistress of the commercial world in those days when the people of the Rhine cities could boast "that they bought of the stupid Englishmen skins at sixpence and paid for them in tails at a shilling." England, wiser grown, now rules over the same trade, and also is that now controls the commercial world outside of Europe, leaving to industrial France the management of Europe itself. Such is the lesson taught by history, and we must now profit by it or abandon for ever the hope of occupying the proud position to which our natural resources so well entitle us. To it we never can attain so long as we shall continue to sell, as we long have sold, whole skins for sixpence, accepting pay in tails at a shilling each. That is not the road toward civilization, power and influence. That it is the one which leads to barbarism, weakness and dependence, is proved by the experience of all communities that have traveled on it; and by none more thoroughly than our own. Should proof of this now be needed, let me ask you to study the present condition of the South, and see how readily the great cotton king has been dethroned by the United States. Let the hammer, the spindle and the loom. That, done turn your eyes to the West, and study the recent prostration of almost the whole people of the great Mississippi Valley before a few insignificant capitalists, who were thus to be propitiated into giving to their obedient slaves an additional road to the British markets. Those who desire to command the respect of others must learn to respect themselves; and that our people can never do until they shall have learned that the road toward wealth and strength has, in all nations and in all ages, been found to lie in the direction of bringing the plow, the loom, the anvil and the ships to work in harmony with each other. Let them, gentlemen, once learn thoroughly that great lesson, and then, but not till then, shall we be enabled to control and direct the commerce of the world.

At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer, and a copy of his lecture solicited for lodgment in the archives of the society.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING spoke energetically, dilating with some points in the arguments of Mr. CAREY, and dwelling in the statement which that gentleman had made that the country had increased in wealth during the five years of the war.

Mr. CAREY replied lucidly to Mr. CONKLING at considerable length, and a discussion followed among the members, being maintained with considerable animation.

Dinner to the Wounded and Sick Soldiers at David's Island Hospital.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association, who have won, by their devotion to the interests of our crippled and suffering heroes, a most enviable reputation, made them a farewell visit yesterday. The party consisted of some twenty-five ladies and a few gentlemen, whose hearts and hands are ready to every good work. The steamer belonging to the Police Department of this city was kindly placed at their disposal, as was also the steamer *C. W. Thomas*, through the kindness of Gen. VAN VLIET. At the time appointed they were both in readiness at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street. Sundry well-filled baskets, boxes and parcels of cooked poultry, pies and other delicacies so much were piled upon the deck of the little steamer and plainly foreshadowed the good time coming. These upon the landing of the boats were soon transferred to one of the ample mess-rooms of the hospital, and in an incredibly short time the activity of the ladies had everything in readiness, and all the men, consisting of about two hundred and fifty able to leave their cots, seated themselves in long lines at the tables. It was a great pleasure to observe how the cold ham, hot coffee, roast turkey and chicken, celery, sauce and pies of all varieties disappeared from before the soldiers, who had only a few months before fallen wounded and bleeding upon the field of battle. When they had eaten all they desired there was enough left for the supply of another day. A telegram from His Excellency Gov. FENTON was read, expressive of his regrets at not being able to be present, and promising, if practicable, to visit the hospital at a future day. Short addresses by several gentlemen present, in which allusions were made to the valuable services these faithful men had rendered in the cause of their country, were well received and earnestly applauded. The speeches were followed with instrumental and vocal music, which gave a pleasant variety to the festivities. At intervals the most earnest cheers were given for the President of the United States, Gen. GRANT, Gov. FENTON, the ladies and others. The party returned to the city, reaching the place of starting at about 7 o'clock P. M., joyful at having made so many happy for a single day. Having concluded their labors at the hospital, the ladies will now turn their attention to the widows and children of deceased soldiers in the city, and any help afforded them will be gratefully received.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Legal Expenses of the Senatorial and Governor's Investigations—Payments for Superintending Construction of the New Court-house.

This board met at noon yesterday, Mr. WM. M. TWEED in the chair.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed and authorized to draw his warrant in favor of JAMES T. BRADY and A. R. LAWRENCE for $5,000 each, for legal services, and M. T. SHERMAN $964 90, for legal disbursements in the matter of the investigation before the Governor and Senatorial Committee, of charges preferred against M. T. SHERMAN, as Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and charge the same to appropriations for "Officers and Witness Fees."

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, giving a detailed statement of the amounts paid Mr. CUMMINS H. TUCKER during the last six months for superintending the construction of the new County Court-house, from which it appears that Mr. TUCKER has received during that period over $20,000.

Mr. ELY said that on the 31st of May last a contract had been made with Mr. TUCKER to superintend the construction of the new Court-house, receiving as compensation for his services five per cent on the value of all the materials used in erecting the building. It appeared from the statement just read that Mr. TUCKER was receiving over $40,000 per annum for his services, a princely incomes far exceeding that of the President of the United State. He thought it was exorbitant for the work performed, and would therefore offer the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed not to pay C. H. TUCKER more than $20,000 per annum for his services as Superintendent of the new Court-house, to date from 1st June last.

Mr. STEWART said the contract had been made with Mr. TUCKER, in order that the work might be completed within a reasonable time, and for the purpose of saving money to the city. The contract had been duly made, and it must either be regarded or set aside altogether.

Mr. BLUNT said that although Mr. TUCKER had received $20,000 for his first six months' services, he would not receive anything like that for the next six months, as the material to be used in the construction of the court-house during that time had been purchased already.

Mr. ELY's resolution was referred to the Committee on New Court-house, with orders to report at the next meeting of the board.

The board then adjourned to noon to-day.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An Explanation by the Mayor—An Inspector of City Railroads—Appointment of Commissioners of Deeds—Widening Ann and Fulton Streets.

This board met at 1 P. M. yesterday, Mr. JONES in the chair.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: On the 14th instant I received a resolution from your Honorable Body, authorizing and directing the Comptroller to renew leases of certain premises for the use of the Law Department, at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for a period of ten years, which resolution I approved on the same day, under circumstances not unusual toward the close of the session of the Common Council and other legislative bodies.

I was surprised subsequently to learn that Mr. O'GORMAN, the Counsel to the Corporation elect, had not been consulted in the matter, and accordingly wrote to the Comptroller relative to the execution of the lease.

After an interview with Mr. O'GORMAN, I again wrote to the Comptroller, withdrawing my objections to avoid litigation. If I should have misunderstood the views expressed in his conversation with me, I regret it exceedingly. His written communication of the 26th inst., however, in answer to a letter from the Comptroller, contains what I consider of such importance that I feel it my duty to bring the same to your notice.

He states, in substance, that he can find no place in the building named in the resolution, in which the city can fit up, for the use of its own interests, put the Corporation Counsel and his bureau.

Assuming this conclusion well founded, and coming after a careful examination had since my interview, and especially as the lease has not yet been executed by the Comptroller, I would respectfully recommend that your Honorable Body adopt such action as may be deemed proper to secure the suitable accommodation of the Law Department, in accordance with the views of its future head.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

It was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The ordinance creating the office of Inspectors of City Railroads, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, was lost, reconsidered and laid over. It was subsequently taken up and concurred in.

An ordinance increasing the salary of the Regulator of Public Clocks from $500 to $600 per annum was adopted.

The sum of $4,000 was donated to the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to appoint an assistant clerk to his department, with a salary of $1,500 per annum, was laid over.

An ordinance from the other board, making additional appropriations for 1866 (already published), was taken up, amended by striking out several items, and adopted.

The Board of Commissioners of Deeds for 1866 was approved and ordered to be printed.

A resolution from the other board, authorizing the widening of Ann and Fulton streets, was laid over.

The board adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Proposed Widening of Ann-street—Appointment to Soldiers—Appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

This board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the chair.

A resolution in favor of widening Ann and Fulton streets was adopted.

The resolution from the other board, instructing the Street Commissioner to complete the monument to the late Secretary SEWARD in Calvary Cemetery, at a cost not exceeding the amount already appropriated, ($2,000), was concurred in.

A resolution from the other board, granting to the Police Commissioners a location in Burling-slip for the accommodation of a fire-engine, &c., was also concurred in.

The list of Commissioners of Deeds for 1866 was read and concurred in.

A number of appointments were made to charitable institutions, and the board then adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

REMARKABLE WATCH CASE.

Mr. ROSWELL D. KING, who keeps a jewelry store at No. 22 Fourth-avenue, made complaint against WILLIAM M. D. CONKLING and ALBERT MORGAN, the first only eighteen years of age and the other nineteen, for stealing from him four double-case gold watches valued at $870, on the 9th inst. Detective BAKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested CONKLING on the 21st inst. and MORGAN on Christmas Day. This case is an interesting one from the very ingenious, though not ingenuous, manner of committing the robbery. It appears that young CONKLING came to Mr. KING's store and told him that his adopted father, Mr. FREEMAN J. FREEMAN, who was living at No. 1 Irving-place, wanted to purchase a watch from the jeweler, (and that he had sent him (CONKLING) to tell Mr. KING that he wished him to bring several watches for his father, so make a selection from. Not doubting the genuineness of the statement, Mr. KING took from his stock four double-case gold watches and carried them to Mr. FREEMAN'S residence. On reaching the door he was met by young CONKLING, who told Mr. KING that Mr. FREEMAN was up town, and that he would take the watches up, and at the same time requested the complainant to wait a few minutes. The boy was given the watches, and the jeweler sat down and waited for some time. CONKLING not coming down stairs, Mr. KING went out and came back in a few minutes and rung the bell. A girl came to the door, and in answer to inquiry said that no such person as Mr. FREEMAN resided there. On further inquiry Mr. KING learned that a gentleman in the house knew where Mr. FREEMAN lived, when it was found that he resided at the Union-place Hotel. Considerably alarmed at the phase the affair had assumed, Mr. KING wended his anxious steps toward the hotel, and found Mr. FREEMAN at home. Mr. FREEMAN informed the jeweler that he had not sent any watches, and did not wish to buy any; that he had not authorized CONKLING to go for any such articles, and had neither seen CONKLING nor any watches. On being arrested young CONKLING acknowledged to the officer that he had taken the watches, and that MORGAN was with him at the time. He further stated that he had pawned three of the watches, and disposed off two of the others to one PATRICK J. KEENAN, and the other to a man whose name he did not know. The fourth watch he had handed over to MORGAN, who had given it to his step-father, named CONKLING, who had given it to his step-father, named CONKLING, who had in turn sold it to some one in Malden-lane. The prisoners were committed for examination. CONKLING is a native of New-York, and says he has been a clerk in a banking-house down town. MORGAN is also a native of New-York, used to attend a bar, and lives at No. 104 Bleecker-street. Both prisoners were also committed on an additional charge of having stolen four coats and several other articles of clothing on the 1st instant, valued at $125, from JOSEPH M. MARVIN, of No. 508 Broadway. The same tricks as above described was used in this case, with the same success.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

STEALING INDIA RUBBER.

As Officer CONNOR, of the Seventh Precinct, was patrolling his beat in South-street, between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he saw MICHAEL SULLIVAN, a private watchman employed on Pier No. 40, East River, and two other men, passing through South-st. near the corner of Market, with bags on their shoulders. Not liking their actions, the officer threw out a hint to them that they were under investigation. At this the men started. SULLIVAN, when the others dropped their bags and escaped. Looking into the bags thus thrown into his custody, the patrolman found that they contained India-rubber. Subsequently it was learned that some twenty bales of crude India-rubber, valued at $1,000, and consigned to the care of EMANUEL PEREZ, No. 55 Liberty-street, had been stolen from Pier No. 19 East River, and the rubber captured by the officer is now claimed to be a portion of that lot. The police, after due and patient search, discovered three more bales of the missing rubber concealed in a boat on a screw dock on the pier where SULLIVAN is employed as watchman. On further search, seven more bales were found in a junk-shop in South-street, near Pier No. 39 East River, while the remaining seven bales are still missing. The prisoner was committed for examination, while the confederates are still at large.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A ONE DOLLAR GAMBLING HELL.

A complaint was preferred yester day by Mr. NILES FAIRBANKS, of Earle's Hotel, against CORNELIUS DEBELL, charging him with keeping a gambling house at No. 646 Broadway. The complainant stated that he went into DEBELL'S store, who keeps one of the "one dollar" jewelry stores so common on Broadway, for the purpose of buying a ring. The proprietor showed him a ring for $5, and on the strength that he was induced to engage in a game of chance, at which he lost $180. The modus operandi of this gambling operation was not described by the complainant, but his understood that it was by purchasing a number of sealed envelopes, which purported to contain certificates for money prizes, invisibly displayed in the cases and window, but which proved to be for articles of a trifling value. Detective WOLDARDER, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested DEBELL, and he was held to bail to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Officer LYONS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested JOHN NOONAN on a charge of robbery, which had been preferred against him by EDWARD GALLAGHER, who resides at No. 443 East Thirteenth-street. Mr. GALLAGHER states that he was passing through a down-town street on Wednesday evening, when the prisoner tripped him and threw him upon the pavement. While he was down, NOONAN kicked him most unmercifully on the head, reducing him to a state of insensibility. The complainant further charged that the prisoner drew a knife, and with the weapon cut from Mr. GALLAGHER'S person a money-belt containing $16. NOONAN, who is an Irish laborer, aged 32 years, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Widening of Ann and Fulton Streets.

Resolutions are now pending before the Board of Aldermen having in view the widening of Ann and a portion of Fulton streets. If these resolutions pass in their present form, it will not be for lack of formidable opposition from the owners of property to be disturbed by the proposed improvement.

A number of gentlemen met yesterday at the drug-store of Messrs. MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and prepared and signed a remonstrance, of which the following is a copy. There is considerable excitement evinced in the neighborhood of the proposed improvement, and the threatened with injunction, and the "job" is very freely used in connection with the transaction:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

We, the undersigned, would respectfully state that we have been informed that a proposition is before the Board of Aldermen to widen or extend Ann-street to the width of eighty feet, which proposition, if carried out, will take more than three-fourths of the property in said Ann-street, do hereby, but firmly protest, and most respectfully against the widening of said street, believing that it will not be required for the business now, or likely to be done in said street.

Hoping that this our protest will be favorably received and consider, we remain, very respectfully yours, &c.

This document has added to it about forty signatures, the names of the most prominent of the property holders in Ann and Fulton streets, amongst which are the following: McKESSON & ROBBINS, Rev. D. Wesdall, Wm. G. Lambert, Edward Windust, Benj. Welsted, Jno. Weyman, F. Endicott, S. A. Foot and Henry Hilton.

Ringing the Old Year Out and the New Year In.

The following programme will be performed on Trinity Church bells, by JAMES E. ATLEETS, on the departure of the old year and beginning of the new. The chimes will commence at 11:45 P. M., Dec. 31, 1865:

1. Ringing the Changes on 8 Bells.
2. Hymn—"Praise the Lord, ye Heavens Adore Him" —Hayden.
3. Hymn—"Quiet, Lord, My Froward Heart"—Gardiner.
4. "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night."
5. (Intermission for clock to strike twelve.)
6. "A Happy New-Year to Thee."
7. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
8. Carol—"See, the Evening Star is Dwelling."
9. "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground."
10. Scotch Melody—from "Guy Mannering."
11. "The Soldier's Return."
12. "Home, Sweet Home."

National Freedman's Relief Association.

The Executive Committee report to the Board of Trustees that the advance of Winter has brought with it increasing demands for material supplies, which the committee have been able to answer only to a limited extent. The shipments since last report amount to $12,789 87; of which over $9,000 was in clothing for distribution. Of the remainder $1,600 was in goods for the store in Roanoke Island; about $1,200 for the schools and Homes, and the same amount in materials for the ladies societies to make up into clothing. The total expense for educational purposes have been about $2,000, in December. The monthly subscription of the ladies' committee has already reached $1,500, and is yet in vigor by the association. The receipts for the month, chiefly owing to their exertions, are of 162 packages, principally of new and valuable clothing. There have also been received from friends of the cause abroad (exclusive of the above) 60 cases of clothing, since the 1st of April, 1865. It is true, at first the receipts will rapidly increase then diminish in the next four months, as the demand still far exceeds the supply; and it, as hoped, Congress act at an early day will arrange for extending the benevolent operations of the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the entire South, prior to the 1st of June, involving new outlay, will be open to the associations.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 28.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm at $1 31@$1 31½ for No. 1, and $1 26@$1 26 for No. 2. CORN quiet at 46c. for No. 1, and 44c. for No. 2. OATS dull. HIGH-WINES neglected. PROVISIONS moderately active. MESS PORK in fair request at $27 50@$27 75, present delivery; $27 50@$27 50, seller's option, January. GREEN HAMS sold at 11½c. LARD firm, at 11¾c.@12c. HOGS active and advanced 20c.; sales at $11@$11 50, dividing on $11 20. CATTLE active and advanced 25c.@50c.; sales at $3 00@$5 75 for good to choice grades. RECEIPTS—4,000 barrels of Flour; 1,800 bushels of Wheat; 4,700 bushels of Corn, and 16,000 bushels of Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,200 barrels of Flour.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 28.

FLOUR quiet; prices unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Old Red, $1 05@$1; New, $1 05@$1 75. HOGS active; prices higher; sales, 1,000 at $11 00@$11 75 net; $12 25 asked at close; receipts 7,100. MESS PORK at $26 50; now held at $30; 300 bbls. sold at $30, deliverable next month at buyers' option. LARD firm, at 13½c. WHISKY dull at $2 28 free; $2 26 in bond. GOLD 145.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice BARNARD.—Nos. 90, 38, 49½, 86, 97, 116, 167, 168, 201, 209, 210.

Copyright—No Good Will in Works Uncopyrighted.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—IN EQUITY.

Sheldon & Co. vs. *H. O. Houghton.*—SHIPMAN, J.—This is a case of novel impression. I am of the opinion that it cannot be sustained either upon principle or by the application of any of the authorities submitted on the argument, or by any which I have been able to discover, after a somewhat diligent search.

A full discussion of the vital points in the case will not now be attempted, and I shall therefore confine myself to a brief notice of such features of it as will disclose the grounds on which the motion is denied.

The material allegations of the bill sets forth "that by the custom of the trade of booksellers and publishers in the United States, where any person or firm engaged in that business has undertaken the printing, publication and sale of a book not the subject of exclusive copyright, and has accordingly printed, published, and offered an edition of such book to the public for sale, other persons and firms in the same trade having respect to the trade priority so acquired in the publication and sale of such book, or the particular edition thereof, refrain from entering into competition with such publisher by publishing such book in a rival edition, and thereby, and by reason and operation of the custom aforesaid, the publication of such book becomes a good will in the hands of the person or firm so first publishing the same, when such book is one for which there is an extensive popular demand, and especially in the case of foreign authors of established reputation, whose works are not the subject of statute copy-right in this country, and that such good-will is often very valuable, and is often made the subject of transfers, sales, and transfers among booksellers and publishers."

It is also asserted in the bill, "that such custom is a reasonable one, and tends to prevent injurious competition in business, and to the investment of capital in publishing enterprises that are of advantage to the reading public."

The bill then sets forth "that prior to the year 1861 one O. W. Wight, projected the publication of a uniform edition of the works of Charles Dickens, a distinguished author of Great Britain, whose works are not the subject of statute copyright in the United States, and who is an author of great reputation in the United States as well as Great Britain, but whose collected works had not at that time been printed, published and sold in the United States in a uniform edition and in the style projected by said Wight. That the said Wight contracted with W. A. Townsend & Co. for the publication of the edition aforesaid of the works of the said Dickens, and with Henry O. Houghton, the defendant herein, for the manufacture of stereotype plates from which to print the same; that one James G. Gregory succeeded to the business of W. A. Townsend & Co., as I that subsequently, and sometime prior to the 27th of December, 1865, the said Wight sold and transferred to the complainants herein the good will and right of publishing, under the custom of the trade, of the edition aforesaid."

The bill then sets forth and recites the following contract entered into between the plaintiffs and defendant in this suit, Dec. 27, 1865:

"Memorandum of an agreement made this 27th day of December, A. D. 1865, in the City of New-York, by and between Henry O. Houghton, of the City of Cambridge, and State of Massachusetts, of the first part, and Sheldon & Co., publishers, (composed of the following persons, viz.: Smith Sheldon, Hamilton Sheldon, Reginald H. Allard, and Isaac H. Blanchard), of the City of New-York, of the second part, witnesseth, whereas, the party of the first part is the proprietor of the "Household Edition" of the works of Charles Dickens heretofore published by Ticknor & Fields, and James G. Gregory; and whereas, the party of the second part is desirous of becoming the publishers of the same, the following particulars are agreed to, by and between the contracting parties:

1. The profits of each volume shall be equally divided between the two parties to this contract, said profit-sharing to date from the commencement of the manufacturing each volume, and the wholesale price of the same, said price to be fixed permanently, so far as this contract is concerned, at fifty cents, and the party of the second part agrees to sell the books at that price, except in small lots and on trade account. The cost of manufacturing shall be made up by said party of the first part from either party to be paid to the other in cash. The extent of advertising, if any, to be expended for each volume shall be determined by and to be regulated by mutual agreement.

2. The party of the first part agrees to abate the copyright and use of plates, on all copies of each new volume given for editorial purposes, to the number of two hundred and fifty copies, said abatement to be made an element of both accounts, on the first days of July and January of each year, an accurate account to be kept of the copies presented, and to whom given, by the party of the second part.

3. Payments to be made by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, by note at six months from average time of the delivery of each volume.

4. The party of the second part to take of each new volume as issued two thousand copies, and of subsequent editions at least five hundred or two hundred and fifty copies, as may seem best by all concerned.

5. Payments to be made by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, by note at six months from average time of the delivery of each volume.

6. The books to be made in the same style, and uniform with, and not inferior in quality to, the previous volumes of the same series, as formerly published by W. A. Townsend & Co. and J. G. Gregory.

7. All copies of the books delivered in sheets, or folded and collated in the first instance by either part, to be subject to the proper deductions for binding.

8. The party of the first part in consideration of the above, agrees to give to the party of the second part the exclusive right to publish the same.

It is understood and agreed that this contract shall be in full force and binding for the term of one year from this date, and thereafter, until one party shall have given to the other one year's notice in writing, signifying their wish to annul this contract, and no other satisfactory agreement shall be made for the settlement of each party's interest in the same, an arbitrator shall be chosen by each party, which said arbitrators shall elect a third arbitrator, and their decision in the case shall be final and binding on all parties. In case of the insolvency or death of the party of the first part, or of insolvency or such dissolution of the firm of the party of the second part, as shall unfavorably affect their standing and credit, it shall be considered the same as though the first five years had expired, and the party desire to terminate the contract had been given, and arbitrators shall be appointed to settle the matter as provided above, if the parties or their executors cannot agree to a settlement.

Signed and sealed in the presence of HOUGHTON, SHELDON & COMPANY.
By SMITH SHELDON.
(Signed) JOSHUA T. DAVIS.

The bill also sets forth that at the time the last-named contract was entered into, a number of volumes of the edition had been published and offered for sale, part by Townsend & Co., and the rest by Gregory—but that the remaining works of the series amounting to thirty volumes, have been published and offered for sale by the plaintiffs, who have also, since making said contract, published and sold the original volumes put forth by Townsend & Co., and by Gregory. The sales of all the volumes appear to have been large.

It is further averred that by force of this contract between the plaintiffs and defendant, they became partners in the business of publishing this edition; that the good-will and right of publishing, under the custom of the trade, thereby became partnership property, to be, for the joint benefit of the partners, sold, and to be valued and disposed of as partnership property; that an illustration was engraved expressly for each volume, and copyrighted by Houghton; that these copyrights, by the contract, were agreed to be transferred to the plaintiffs, and that they are now the equitable owners of them, in trust for the partnership. That by reason of the exertions of the plaintiffs, who are eminent and well-known booksellers, the good-will of said edition and the right of publication thereof, according to the custom of the trade in that business, and now to such greater value than before the same became partnership property, and as is believed is capable of being sold to others in the trade for the sum of $30,000. That the defendant gave the notice provided for in the contract for its termination, on the 27th of December, 1864, that unless the parties continued to buy after the 27th of December, 1865, in the same manner as heretofore, under the order of this court, the good will will rapidly deteriorate, and the plaintiffs suffer irremediable injury. The prayer for relief is, that the defendant be restrained, &c.

I have not stated all its averments in detail as that is not necessary for the purpose of this motion.

Upon this bill and certain affidavits read on this hearing, the plaintiffs move "for the appointment of a receiver to continue the manufacture, publication and sale of the books described in the bill, and which are embraced in the contracts thereto annexed, until the final hearing of the cause;" and that "the court direct that the business of manufacturing, publishing and selling the said books, as heretofore conducted under the said contract, be continued by the parties, the plaintiffs and defendants, under such receiver, until the final hearing and decision of this cause, or the further order of the court, and that an injunction issue to the said parties respectively, directing and commanding them to act herein as the court may direct such receiver in discharging the several duties and obligations, and doing the several acts provided to be done, in and by the said contract, &c."

This bill and motion are sought to be grounded on the principles which govern courts of equity in dealing with the assets of a partnership at its dissolution, and the question whether or not the contract between the parties to this suit amounted to a partnership or not was discussed at length on the argument. It is poss ible that in some of its features the agreement may be held to establish a relation closely resembling that of partnership, but I do not now go into that question because I do not deem it necessary to enable me to properly dispose of this motion. I will therefore assume, for my present purpose, that there was a special, limited partnership formed by the contract, and that the plaintiffs and defendant in the enterprise set forth. The question then arises, what are the partnership *assets* upon which this court can bring its power to bear, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the parties thereto. As there is no question raised as to the rights of the creditors of the firm, the whole controversy relates to the alleged copartnership, and the rights of the members of the firm among themselves.

This court can deal only with the assets which belong, in law or equity, to the partnership. What are they? I do not find from the contract, or from any evidence in the cause, that the partnership acquired any title, either legal or equitable, to any corporeal property about which any dispute has arisen. The property about which any dispute has arisen. The plates from which the illustrations are printed, and the copyrights thereto, are clearly the sole property of the defendant, and that all right in their use, in the interest of the plaintiffs, must cease on the 27th December, when the partnership expires. Laying out of the case the question touching what is called the "good will," as the ground upon which it could be insisted that the partnership acquired any kind of a title to, or interest in these plates and copyrights beyond the right to have them used for the term fixed by the contract, in carrying out the enterprise.

The only cases cited which can in any view be supposed to belong to the partnership about which there is any controversy is this species of incorporeal property called good-will. If this could be deemed under the peculiar circumstances of this case, to be property, capable of transfer, and possessed of value, its conveyance to the partnership, if ever were conveyed, did not carry with it the printing establishment of the defendant, nor that portion of it which was employed in printing these books nor the copyright of the illustrations. If anything which can be called in any legal sense property, was transferred to the partnership, it must have been that incorporeal right of publishing this edition of Dickens, and described in the bill as a good-will, founded upon the custom of the trade to forbear competition. No corporeal property was embraced in this supposed transfer by the terms of the contract, and none could adhere to it as an incident. Good-will may adhere to, or spring out of corporeal property, or business having a locality or establishment, but I think it would be new doctrine to hold the reverse, and treat the material property or establishment as an incident of the good-will. Good-will must always rest upon some principal and tangible thing, locality trade or commercial establishment, and it has therefore been held that it can never arise as an asset of a partnership where the members only contribute as capital their professional skill and reputation, however intrinsically valuable these may be.

Now what is this alleged good-will in the present case which this court is asked to treat as property, and for the preservation and beneficial sale of which I am power is invoked to continue the business of this contract beyond the time fixed by its terms? It consessed by rests upon no right conferred by statute. It certainly rests upon no common law of the country, recognized and administered by judicial tribunals. It rests upon no locality or municipal regulation or property. If it has any foundation at all, it stands on the mere will, or, as it is termed in the bill, the "courtesy" of the trade. True, it is called by the plaintiffs a "custom" of the trade, in forbearing competition, and alleged in the bill as a "reasonable custom." But I apprehend that it is very far from being a legal custom furnishing a solid foundation upon which an inviolable title to property can rest, which courts can protect from invasion. It can, therefore, hardly be called property at all—certainly not in any sense known to the law. It may be an advantage to the party enjoying it for the time being, but the protection rests in the voluntary and unconstrained forbearance of the trade. I know of no way in which the publishers of this country can republish the works of a foreign author, and secure to themselves the exclusive right to such publication, in any form of edition, except so far as new matter or illustrations are incorporated into it, and thus, to that extent, such works are made a subject of copyright. The ornamental designs of the binding or dress of the volumes might possibly be patented. But nothing relating to the edition can come under the protection of the law, except what is new and original, and covered by copy- right or letters patent. For this court to recognise any other literary property in the published works of a foreign author, would contravene the settled policy of Congress, and be an attempt to enter the field belonging exclusively to the National Legislature. Of the wisdom of our legislative policy, I have nothing to say here.

This alleged good-will, therefore, rests upon no legal foundation, and consequently is not a partnership asset possessing any legal value. The books were printed by the defendant at his printing establishment in Cambridge, Mass., and published and sold by the plaintiffs at their establishment in New-York; but neither of these establishments are particularly under which the work is desired to be sold, and the delivery with them a good-will in the ordinary sense in which that term is connected as descriptive of property. Neither of the parties owns a copyright or patent right under which the editions was printed, such assets. The only thing the court could decree a sale of, would be this peculiar advantage called the good-will of the trade toward this particular edition. If this court were to appoint a receiver, he would have nothing to take but this peculiar incorporeal right or advantage, and should the business be continued under this contract for a period of years, the receiver would take nothing else, as there is nothing else belonging to the partnership which the parties are not agreed between themselves to take, without the interposition of the court. At the end the court could decree the sale of nothing else. The buyer would take nothing valuable but what he would be entitled to before, except the negative advantage of having the parties to this suit enjoined against the further use of the implements or materials by which this edition has been produced. This the court would not do if it had the power, because it would tend to destroy and not conserve the property. As it could not compel the sale and transfer of these implements and materials to the purchaser of the good-will, but only forbid their further use by the defendant, its decree would be only productive of mischief to the defendant and the public, without conferring any benefit upon these plaintiffs; for the sale of this advantage called good-will, would bring nothing, as it would be worth nothing.

The motion is therefore denied.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Curtis; for defendant, Messrs. Evarts, Southmayed and Choate.

**Alimony